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ZERI I POPULLIT CITED ON SUMMIT 'FOR NEW PLOTS'

LD241027 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 24 Nov 85

["The Two Superpowers Hatch Up Dangerous Plots Against the Interests of Peoples and Sovereign Countries -- article by the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 24 (ATA) -- The President of the United States of America Ronald Reagan and the Secretary General of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Mikhail Gorbachev met in Geneva on November 19-21. After their intensive tete-a-tete talks for six hours running they appeared before the world public opinion with a "joint statement" with an "agreement on the exchange between the USA and the Soviet Union."

Armament, Hegemony on the Other Countries of the World Were Decided in Geneva

The whole Geneva meeting took place according to a strict plan, where everything, even the smiles, hand shaking, moves and gestures of protagonists down to the summoning simultaneously of the meetings of their allies in NATO and the Warsaw Treaty had been programmed.

They in Geneva did not decide on disarmament but on armament, the hegemony on the other countries of the world. It comes out from the "joint statement" that the two superpowers will not allow supremacy of one over the other side, but they will act against the countries with all their energies.

Their meeting was a meeting for new plots. They decided to defend the imperialist interests of each side, but at whose expense? Reagan and Gorbachev did not hide the fact but openly said that they discussed on the other countries and zones. It is clear that they who are the very instigators of local wars could not have spoken to put an end to them, but they have talked on where they will stir up new wars and where they will interfere, in what area will one side expand its influence and in what zone the other. In this bargain between the two superpowers, agreement and rivalry go parallel with their dangerous consequences to the freedom and independence of the peoples. It is precisely as Comrade Enver Hoxha has said that "both when the superpowers work together and when they quarrel, it is the others who pay the bill."

Complete Silence on the Plans Decided to be Applied and the Tete-a-Tete Agreements That Reagan and Gorbachev Reached

No one knows concretely what one or the other side gave and what it received on the table of political and military bargains, no one knows concretely which were the countries and regions encroached upon. Complete silence is kept on the plans decided to be applied after the meeting and on the tete-a-tete agreements Reagan and Gorbachev reached at the fireplace of the villa "Fleur d'Eau", where the talks were held. The time they talked together exceeds even that of the talks of the joint delegations in the plenary sessions. The secret diplomacy is a preferable and basic method of the relations and agreements of the second or third rate importance was declared like that of the cultural and sport exchanges, for which it is understandable that the chieftains of the two superpowers would not take the road to Switzerland.

Impressive Promises and Predictions Were Made in Abundance by Reagan and Gorbachev

Impressive promises and prediction on "the measures for establishing trust and achieving disarmament in Europe," on "the European security," on "the reduction of troops" in Europe etc, were made in abundance by Reagan and Gorbachev. The "joint statement" is also filled with them. However, even 40 years after the end of the Second World War, they are in fact keeping Europe under occupation and in Geneva Reagan and Gorbachev behaved as if they were its patrons.

The United States of America and the Soviet Union Summoned Their Allies Not To Inform Them But To Impose on Them Their Decisions

The campaign of "explanation" Reagan hurriedly undertook by convoking the meeting of NATO alliance in Brussels on November 21 and Gorbachev by calling for that of Warsaw Pact in Prague on the same day is a feeble effort to conceal the fact that in Geneva the two superpowers trampled underfoot the interests of the socalled allies. The United States of America and the Soviet Union summoned their allies not to inform them but to impose on them the decisions they jointly took in Geneva summit meeting. Many political personalities and forces in Europe have expressed in a way or another their concern which cannot be evaded by the "approval" or the "family" photos of their respective alliances that the American and Soviet leaders posed for at the meetings of Brussels and Prague. In Geneva things turned out exactly the way Comrade Ramiz Alia pointed out in his speech held in Korca: "The Americans and the Soviets talk in Geneva and nobody knows what they may agree upon. However, it is clear to everybody that what is to be decided on will have to do with Germany and Poland, with Britain and Czechoslovakia and other countries. The allies of the United States and the Soviet Union carry out what the leaderships decide, whom no one asks to render account."

Neither the United States of America nor the Soviet Union Want and Cannot Even Realise Disarmament

In Geneva the superpowers decided not to disarm themselves. Neither the United States of America nor the Soviet Union want and even cannot realise disarmament. The Geneva meeting was another evidence of this nevertheless, with signed agreements or without agreements, the arms tace is being ceaselessly intensified. An agreement on the socalled reductions of strategic weapons, SALT I, was signed by Brezhnev and Nixon in 1972, and on other agreement, SALT 2 was signed by Brezhnev and Carter in 1979. Since then the strategic arms of both superpowers have almost trebled. In 1972 signatures by Brezhnev and Nixon marked the conclusion of the agreement "on the collaboration in the use of space for peaceful aims." As to what extent this agreement served its declared aim is shown by the militarisation which has already engulfed the entire space. To this testifies also the socalled "star wars", which is not mentioned at all in the declarations, whereas in reality, according to the observers, it has been one of the main topics at the Geneva meeting. Reagan and the other US top officials, both prior to and after the meeting have pointed out that they will stick to the military program for the militarization of space. The American secretary of state, Shultz, declared that Reagan is determined to press ahead with the "star wars" programme. For his part, at the press conference after the summit, Gorbachev openly implied that the Soviet Union, too, will be further engaged in the "star wars".

The Geneva Meeting Yielded No Result Concerning Peace, Detente or International Security

The Geneva summit did not and could not yield any result regarding peace, the lowering of tension, or the international security. However, the colossal Soviet and American propaganda machines began to make much clamour about "the contribution to peace and lowering of tension", about "the new epoch opened by the summit" etc. "The world feels better seeing us here talking together," Reagan pretended, whereas Mikhail Gorbachev completed it by saying that "the world is more secure today after the talks than two days ago".

The propaganda of both sides is also seeking to present as a success for the peace the agreement reached between the chieftains of the superpowers to meet in 1986 and 1987. But, perhaps, have the superpowers chieftains rarely met together? Five summit meetings were held between Brezhnev and Nixon, Ford and Carter last decade, and the world won nothing but new imperialist attacks in different regions of the world. The United States of America attacked militarily Lebanon, it occupied through force Grenada, made a landing attempt to Iran and organised the military interference in Central America. On its part, the Soviet Union occupied Afghanistan, increased its military build up in the Persian Gulf and in western and eastern Africa. Europe is filled with US and Soviet nuclear mid range missiles.

The American-Soviet Interference in the Home Affairs of the Peoples Will Be Intensified

On the eve of the summit, the US and Soviet diplomacies conducted successive rounds of secret talks on the Middle East, Africa, Asia, Central America, in an effort of coordinating their actions against the liberation struggles of the peoples in these regions. The regional conflicts are actually one of the basic currencies of exchange in their imperialist negotiations. Reagan declared openly in Geneva on November 21 that "we shall work together to solve the conflicts in Asia, Africa and Central America", uncovering that Gorbachev and he have taken decisions against the peoples of the said regions.

Even after the recent American-Soviet summit in Geneva, their interference in the internal affairs of the pepples will increase, their pressure over the freedom-loving countries will increase as well.

The Two Superpowers Have Terrorism Their State Policy

It is really cynical to hear from the mouth of the imperialist and socialimperialist chieftains preachings on the human rights or the rights of the peoples, as it happened in Geneva too. The two superpowers are the greatest suppressors, international aggressors and brigands that have terrorism their state policy. The superpowers trample and oppress not only individuals, but whole peoples. The chieftains of the superpowers make fuss on the human rights and human morale, in order to cover up the barbarous and amoral policy, that they, together with their allies and tools, are applying throughout the world.

The Superpowers Remain the Main Danger to the Freedom and Independence of the Peoples of the Whole World

After the Geneva summit, the imperialist and socialimperialist chieftains expect applauses and gratitude on the part of their apologists, but they are meeting with the indignation, hatred and opposition of the peoples, with their protests and resolute struggles.

The peoples, who are experiencing the consequences of the intrigues and attacks of the warmongering superpowers, can not but expose these dangerous bargains.

The Geneva meeting, with its statement and backstages proves that as the PLA has stressed, the superpowers remain the main threat to the freedom and independence of all the peoples of the whole world therefore, the peoples should be on the alert, and not become prey of the demagogy and deceit of the U.S. imperialists and Soviet social imperialists.

YUGOSLAV RAILWAY TALKS END WITH AGREEMENT

LD231202 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1031 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana 23 Nov (TANJUG) -- Talks have successfully been completed in Tirana, and an agreement signed, between the Yugoslav and Albanian railways on border rail freight transportation on the new Titograd-Shkoder line.

With the agreement, signed yesterday, the organization of transportation and other measures and procedures for successfully developing this traffic were established in more detail. The preconditions have thus been created for this traffic to begin soon, in view of the fact that construction work on the Yugoslav section of the track has been completed.

FOTO CAMI ATTENDS TU COUNCIL MEETING

AU221350 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, November 22 (ATA) -- The plenum of the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania [TUA] was convened in Tirana yesterday before noon. It dealt with the tasks facing the trade union organisations in carrying further the innovative movement so that they play better their role in the socialist construction of the country, in implementation of the very precious instructions Comrade Ramiz Alia gave at the Innovators' and Rationalizers' Conference in Shkoder District.

Besides the plenum members, attending were also chairmen of the trade unions of local councils and economic enterprises, active members of this organisation, and other guests. Present was also the alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami.

The plenum was declared open by the President of the TUA General Council, Sotir Kocollari.

In the report delivered by the secretary of the TUA general Council, Nimet Cani, and in the contributions, the stress was laid on the further raising the level of innovative movement, so that it backs up the frontal realisation of the planned tasks and the further deepening of the technical-scientific revolution. The speakers underlined the positive example of many workers and working collectives of economic and agricultural enterprises, who by working with an innovative spirit, by promoting the creative thinking, by applying the scientific and technological discoveries in the large scale production, by following the experience of the advanced workers, an by attaining the targets set for each period, have managed to frontally carry out all the tasks of the plan. The speech of Comrade Ramiz at the Innovators' and Rationalizers' Conference in Shkoder District gave a new impetus to the innovative movement in our country. The trade union organizations were involved in a large-scale concrete action to bring to light, assess and implement the proposals of the workers.

The plenum also set new tasks regarding the mass character of the innovative movement.

The plenum was also addressed by Comrade Foto Cami who said among others that the innovative movement of the distinguished workers, specialists, cooperativists, stockraisers and cadres is of special importance at present when our country has achieved an advanced level of economic-social development. The creative energies of the masses have burst out everywhere to frontally realise the tasks and create ever more beautiful works in the framework of the movement "Standard bearers in implementation of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha."

In conclusion Comrade Foto Cami expressed his conviction that the proceedings of this plenum will contribute to the intensification of the activities of trade unions, in order to carry always forward the innovation, this revolutionary powerful movement of our time.

TWO VOLUMES OF HOXHA WRITINGS ON YOUTH PUBLISHED

AU221332 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, November 22 (ATA) -- On occasion of the 44th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Youth of Albania, two volumes with collection of works by Comrade Enver Hoxha "On Youth" came off the press.

This new collection contains works by the beloved and unforgettable leader and teacher of our party, people and youth covering the 1941-1984 period. The materials of these volumes are only part of that huge fund of works by Comrade Enver Hoxha, which are directly devoted to the youth, that fight and work under the leadership of the party for the complete construction of socialism in our country. Some materials in this collection are published for the first time.

The second volume has the indexes for the whole collection.

BULGARIAN DAILY DESCRIBES COOPERATIVE FARM

AU211511 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 20 Nov 85 p 2

["Our Special Correspondent" Lyubomir Koralov article from Tirana: "The Amber Girdle of the Capital -- The Autumn Days Bring New Hopes to the 'Georgi Dimitrov' Agricultural Enterprise"]

[Text] In Albania, too, the unusually long summer has finished, and autumn, flying over the mountain, has occupied its due place -- the first autumn rains, so necessary for agriculture, have also started to fall. The harvest is already gathered in, and the workers of the soil are carefully preparing it for the coming year, when they again expect rich fruits from the earth.

It is well known that the land in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is fully taken over by cooperative farms. The cooperatives provide about 75 percent of farming production, and the state farms about 25 percent. The country's Seventh 5-Year Plan (1981-85) envisages a growth in agricultural production of over 30 percent as compared to the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

And now, in the months preceding the Ninth Congress of the Albanian Workers Party, a balance sheet is being drawn up of the fulfillment of the great and responsible tasks set the working people in the intensification of the economy through the path of steadfast labor to surmount the difficulties created by the unfavorable natural conditions -- a severe winter and an unprecedented drought.

All these issues were dealt with in our conversation with Dionis Cakali, director of the "Georgi Dimitorv" Agricultural Enterprise, which lies near the Albanian capital. One of the principal production activities of the enterprise, named after the great internationalist Georgi Dimitrov, prominent figure of the international Communist and workers movement, apart from cereal crops, vegetable production and fruit growing, is also viticulture.

Dionis Cakali began his tale by underlining the fact that in Albania favorable conditions exist for the development of highly productive viticulture. Today the vineyards in the country occupy about 20,000 hectares. In his own enterprise a unique semicircle of vine plantations has been built up. It covers over 1000 hectares and is intended both to satisfy the needs of the capital for grapes and to meet export requirements. In the vicinity of Tirana the country is hilly and semimountainous, and a great part of the vines have been planted on numerous terraces which are painstakingly maintained by the vineyard brigades. During his year's especially intense campaign to gather in the grape harvest all efforts were concentrated on collecting every single grape, to neutralize the negative effects of the drought, which like a whip pitilessly struck not only Albania and Bulgaria, but also Balkan countries. Thanks to the measures adopted, and to active watering, this year, despite nature's caprices, an average yield of 90-100 centners of grapes per hectare has been obtained. Although the target quantity has not been harvested, nonetheless the amount intended for export has been handed over and the remaining production has been taken into cold-stores to await the winter, Dionis Cakali told us.

It is the intention of the agricultural enterprise's leadership in the near future to create new vine plantations and increase the vineyard area to 2000 hectares. The main grape varieties used in the enterprise, the director continued, are Afuzali (Bolgar), Perla, Shesh and Bard, and Shesh and Zi (local varieties) [spelling of preceding names as published]. Regarding cultivation of the varieties apart from their own experience they also use Bulgarian experience. More than 15 years ago they had obtained substantial assistance from Bulgarian specialists, who had been masters of their profession and had willingly shared their knowledge and skills.

Now, as these lines are being written and we recall the good words spoken by Comrade Cakali with regard to our agricultural specialists, we cannot help linking them with the date of 17 November, recently marked by the Bulgarian public, when 40 years ago diplomatic relations were established between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Albania. This indubitably was an act of great political importance for both countries, which had cast off the yoke of fascism and capitalism and taken the road of socialist development. Some material manifestations of this act include the mutual aid and exchanges between the two countries in different fields of the economy.

The roots of cooperation are deep and sound. All the conditions exist for them to continue to yield fruit in the future, to the benefit of both countries. Evidence of this is provided by everything said by the director of the "Georgi Dimitorv" agricultural enterprise.

FURTHER ON SOCIALIST PEACE COMMITTEES' MEETING

Summit Hailed

AU222005 Sofia BTA in English 1902 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 22 (BTA) -- The fighters for peace from the socialist countries together with the whole peace-loving mankind celebrate the first positive results of the political dialogue, which has started between the leaders of the USSR and the United States, as a considerable contribution to the cause of peace, states the address adopted here by the representatives of 13 socialist countries' peace committees, who hold their yearly consultative meeting.

The representatives meet with satisfaction the mutual understanding reached in Geneva that any nuclear war is inadmissible, that improvement of the relations between the two countries and reaching of agreements on the limitation and reduction of the nuclear arsenals as soon as possible, is a necessity.

At the same time the address points out that if the enormous work done at the Geneva summit should bear fruit, the public opinion must exert more powerful influence upon those who act against it, the activities of all national and international organizations and movements fighting for halting of the arms race and securing of permanent peace on earth and in outer space must be more energetic are united.

The fighters for peace from the socialist countries declare their strong resolution to continue to develop their cooperation with all anti-military organizations and movement, regardless of the differences in the political and ideological views. They call on all anti-war movements on the planet to turn 1986, which has been declared International Peace Year by the U.N. into a year crucial for international life, into a year for consolidation of trust, mutual understanding and cooperation, a year of effective joint actions of the peace-loving countries and peoples.

During the second day of the meeting the representatives of the socialist countries' peace movements considered the draft for the work of the World Peace Council in the next two years and discussed the preparatory work in connection with the World Congress for Peace in Copenhagen, which will take place in October the following year.

Stanishev Receives Delegations

AU231622 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, received the leaders of the delegations at the consultative session of the Committees for Defense of Peace from Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Cambodia, the DPRK, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary, and the CSSR. They exchanged opinions on topical problems on the peace struggle at the present stage during the meeting with Comrade Stanishev. Particular attention was devoted to the importance of the Soviet-American summit meeting as a beginning of a dialogue aimed at positive changes in the international atmosphere.

The necessity of intensifying the actions of the peaceloving forces for preventing the arms race in outer space, as well as for halting this race on earth, and for consolidating friendship and cooperation among the peoples was pointed out during the meeting.

Committees End Meeting

AU231940 Sofia BTA in English 1824 GMT 23 Nov 85

[For United Action in the Struggle For Peace -- BTA headline]

[Excerpt] Sofia, November 23 (BTA) -- The peace movements in the socialist countries stand for consolidation of their cooperation with the anti-military movements in the whole world in their struggle for aversion of the danger from nuclear conflict and for halting of the arms race, in the name of peace and security. The necessity for more effective cooperation was unanimously stressed by the representatives of the peace movements of Bulgaria, Vietnam, the G.D.R., Cuba, DPRK, Kampuchea, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia, which ended their three-days consultative meeting here, today.

Special attention was paid to the current issues of the struggle for peace and the tendencies in the development of the anti-military movement at the present-day stage.

The participants in the meeting focused on the necessity of further activation of the struggle for security and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific region.

They exchanged views on the programme for the work of the World Peace Council during 1986 and on the preparatory work in connection with the world congress dedicated to the international year of peace, which will take place in Copenhagen during the next year.

The representatives of the 13 socialist countries' peace movements met with great interest the results of the Soviet-American summit and adopted an address for the turning of 1986 into a crucial year for the struggle for consolidation of trust, disarmament and peace in the world.

WPC's Chandra Departs

AU231549 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Romesh Chandra, WPC chairman, departed from Sofia today. He attended the session of representatives of peace defense committees from socialist countries held in Sofia.

TURKISH REPORTS ON DEATH OF WRESTLER DENIED

AU220949 Sofia BTA in English 0854 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 22 (BTA) -- A BTA reporter interviewed a Bulgarian athlete during a soccer match played two days ago between the teams of Slavia and Trakya in Plovdiv. What was unusal was not that the athlete is a wrestler who had come to watch a soccer match but that a few days ago the Turkish GUNES daily and other Turkish mass media reported that Binyo Machev was killed in Bulgaria after his return from Hungary because... there he had given an interview to Turkish journalists.

The brazen fabrication of the Turkish newspapers needs no comment, Binyo Machev pointed out. It is merely the latest speculation and part of the anti-Bulgarian campaign launched in the West at all possible levels.

The 25-year old Binyo Machev is a member of the wrestling team of Trakya-Plovdiv. In 1981 and 1982 he was Bulgaria's vice-champion in the 52 kg body weight category and he has been included in the Bulgarian national team many times. He has won prizes at international tournaments in the GDR, Czechoslovakia, the USSR and Italy. This year he came fourth in his body-weight category in the championship of the country.

"Now I'm training hard for winning the important tournaments in Bulgaria in December and January", the Bulgarian wrestler said. "My ambitions are to win a place in the national team, though I have awe-inspiring rivals in my body-weight category -- the two times world champion Valentin Yordanov and Nayden Kulev. And this year both of them overwhelmed me."

ZHIVKOV RETURNS FROM PRAGUE PACT MEETING

AU220943 Sofia BTA in English 0908 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 22 (BTA) -- Yesterday Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, paid a one-day visit to Prague. He took part in the meeting of the first and general secretaries of the Central Committees of the fraternal parties of the Warsaw Treaty-member countries.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov was accompanied by Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

Late last night Bulgaria's first party and state leader returned to Sofia.

BTA COMMENTS ON FILIPOV'S YUGOSLAVIA VISIT

AU131902 Sofia BTA in English 1805 GMT 13 Nov 85

["For Promoting Bulgaro-Yugoslav Cooperation" -- BTA Headline.]

[Text] Belgrade, November 13 (BTA 1805 GMT Commentator Yordan Bozhilov) -- The three-day official visit of Bulgaria's Prime Minister Mr. Grisha Filipov to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ended with markedly fruitful results. Bilateral cooperation is being raised on a qualitatively new level. Great prospects have been created for the development of a number of new spheres and for the introduction of new forms of cooperation.

A wide range of issues of mutual interest - political, economic and cultural, were discussed in Belgrade. Bilateral relations will also be stimulated by the fruitful meetings and talks which Mr. Grisha Filipov had with the leaders of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina and with a number of business executives of this republic.

The fact that the visit of the leader of the Bulgarian Government took place only a year after the official friendly visit to Bulgaria of Mrs Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, is indicative of the striving of the two neighbouring socialist countries to further promote their relations.

What is more, the contents of the protocol on the results of the consultations between the planning bodies of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia for the development of economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries in the 1986-1990 period signed during the visit to Belgrade is a proof of the very good atmosphere of the present Bulgaro-Yugoslav dialogue at the level of government leaders. This is also true as regards the content of the joint announcement published today which stresses the favourable development of the bilateral economic and techno-scientific cooperation. It is necessary to accelerate the advance which has already been made towards establishing longterm joint production and specialization in the chemical industry, in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, in mechanical engineering, electronics and electrical engineering, in ship building etc.

However, some writings which appeared in the Yugoslav press were in discord with the overall friendly atmosphere of the visit. By force of an old habit they spoke of so-called open issues in the relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, although such issues do not exist: History has had its say about them long ago. The dynamic development of relations and the growing efficiency of bilateral cooperation will create preconditions for the successful resolution of all kinds of problems in Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations, provided they actually exist, of course, in the conditions of a strict observation of the principles of mutual respect, inviolability of the borders and non-interference in internal affairs in conformity with the Helsinki Final Act.

In their talks the leaders of the Bulgarian and the Yugoslav Government exchanged opinions on the present complicated international situation and expressed the hope that the forthcoming summit between Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr. Ronald Reagan will yield positive results in the interest of the entire international community. They stressed the readiness of the governments of the two countries to continue to contribute to the consolidation of goodneighbourliness, peace and security in the Balkans and in Europe and to the turning of the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

KUBADINSKI-LED FRONT GROUP RETURNS FROM CSSR

AU212053 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] The delegation of the Fatherland Front Central Council, led by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, which paid an official visit to the CSSR at the invitation of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, returned to Bulgaria.

FILIPOV RETURNS FROM ROMANIA 23 NOVEMBER

AU231920 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The friendly visit paid by Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, to Romania, at the invitation of Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, ended today.

The talks between the two government leaders proceeded in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, in the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual confidence.

Comrade Grisha Filipov returned to Bulgaria. At the Sofia airport he was welcomed by the Comrades Chudomir Aleksandrov, and Grigor Stoichkov, Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, members of the government, deputy ministers, and other officials.

PAPER MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF ROMANIAN TREATY

AU201239 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 19 Nov 85 p 3

[Lilyana Spasova article: "An Example of Lasting, Fraternal Relations"]

[Text] For the last 15 years, the traditional good relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania have been determined to a great extent by the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, signed on 19 November 1970 by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu in Sofia. This treaty is the natural sequel to the first treaty signed in 1948 and represents a brilliant expression of the two countries' aspirations to raise their relations to higher levels.

In reflecting the achievements of our two peoples in the construction of socialism, the treaty which is now valid contains great opportunities for constantly consolidating the relations and contacts between our two parties and states on a bilateral basis, as well as along the lines of the Warsaw Pact and of CEMA.

These 15 years are actually a rather short period in the centuries-old history of our two friendly, neighboring peoples, whose annals have marked numerous bright dates and events, reflecting the friendship between Romanians and Bulgarians. But, these 15 years have also distinguished themselves by their beneficial effect. We discover a specific manifestation of the effect of this treaty in the Joint Ruse-Giurgiu heavy machine building plant, as well as in the Nikopol-Turnu Magurele water power complex, and in the joint use of the Danube river's energy potential in the Silistra-Calarasi area. Over 50 agreements determine the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania today, and they are of decisive significance for production sharing in various economic sectors and branches. Nearly 50 percent of the total relative share of our bilateral trade is developing along the lines of specialization and production-sharing today. We are expecting our exchange of goods to exceed the value of 3 billion rubles during the current 5-year plan period, thanks to the use of additional reserves for its increase.

One of our peoples' greatest assets in the years of socialist construction is the fact that the fraternal relations between us are expanding and developing in all spheres of life. These relations are based on lasting foundations established by the BCP and RCP Central Committees, by the representatives of our party and state leadership, as well as by okrug and town party organizations, by our two parliaments, by our political and social organizations. Many affiliated enterprises in various industrial sectors maintain mutual, friendly contacts and the same applies to agricultural cooperatives and sister okrugs. These traditional relations are firmly rooted in the everyday lives of both Bulgarians and Romanians, and they are rising to new and higher stages day by day. The regular and frequent meetings between the Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu, our two first party and state leaders, play a decisive role in this respect, and with their fruitful results, these meetings reveal wide, new opportunities for the expansion and intensification of our cooperation and mutual interaction.

The 15th anniversary of the signing of the second Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania is marked this year by a coincidence of exceptional importance, which affects the fate of all mankind--the talks between the leaders of the USSR and the United States are beginning in Geneva today. United by their common membership in the socialist community, our two countries have uniform goals and aspirations, as well as common interests in the struggle to preserve peace. This is why they are looking forward with hope to Geneva and sincerely wish that the talks between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan may establish the basis for a constructive and frank dialogue between the two countries upon which the future of the world depends to a great extent.

ZHIVKOV MEETS SOVIET LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU221555 Sofia BTA in English 1538 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 22 (BTA)--Today, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr. Vladimir Klyuyev, minister of light industry of the USSR.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov stressed the importance of the Long-term Programme for Development of the Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union up to the Year 2000. He pointed out that the achievements of the techno-scientific progress should be used for enrichment of the assortment and for improvement of the quality of consumer's goods and for improved satisfaction of the population's needs.

Today, Mr. Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria and minister of production and trade of consumer goods, and Mr. Vladimir Klyuyev, minister of light industry of the USSR, signed a programme for economic and techno-scientific cooperation and cooperation in the field of light industry for the 1986-1990 period and up to the year 2000.

The programme envisages the bilateral cooperation for further enrichment of the assortment and improvement of the quality of the production through transference of new technologies and equipment, automation and mechanization of technological processes, effective and rational usage of raw materials, fuels and energy, as well as production's technological waste and reclaimable waste.

The stress is laid upon the new forms of cooperation like cooperation in the production of shoes, ready-to-wears and leather products, construction of joint enterprises, forming of joint research teams and establishing of laboratories for accelerated transference of techno-scientific achievements.

ILIEV, SOVIET PLANNING COMMITTEE DEPUTY MEET

AU221936 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 22 (BTA)--A meeting between Mr. Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Mr. Vladimir Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR took place here today.

They discussed issues in connection with the final stage of the coordination of the national economy plans of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union for the 1986-1990 period and with the further widening of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries.

BALEV RECEIVES PZPR AUDIT COMMISSION DELEGATION

AU212055 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade Milko Balev today received in Sofia a delegation of the Central Audit Commission of the PZPR, led by its chiarman Kazimierz Morawski. The Polish guests were briefed on certain topical questions of the policy of the BCP in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, and on tasks solved by the party in preparing for the 13th BCP Congress. Mutual satisfaction was expressed with the ascending development of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two parties and their central auditing organs.

SECURITY, DETENTE FOCUS OF GOTSEV FRG TALKS

AU221628 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Regular political consultations have taken place in Bonn between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and the FRG. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister for foreign affairs, and the West German delegation by Ekkehard Eickhoff, envoy for special missions. The Bulgarian delegation also had talks with Friedrich Ruth, special plenipotentiary of the federal government on disarmament matters. Frank discussions were held on the most topical issues of the international situation and on bilateral relations.

The main emphasis of the consultations was placed on security issues and the need for concrete steps to restore the detente process. The two sides set out their positions on the question of creating nuclear- and chemical-weapons-free zones in different parts of the continent. There was a comprehensive discussion of the state of relations between Bulgaria and the FRG, and satisfaction was expressed with their development. The aspiration and desire of the two sides was underlined to activate these relations.

GOISEV CONSULTS WITH BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE

AU241940 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] London, November 24 (BTA) -- Political consultations between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and Great Britain were held here. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Mr. Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and the British side was represented by Mr. Malcolm Rifkind, minister of state, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and Mr. Derek Thomas, political director of the ministry.

In a sincere and constructive atmosphere, the two sides discussed current international issues, as well as the possibilities for further development of the bilateral relations.

The Bulgarian delegation expressed its deep concern over the growing threat to world peace, brought about by the nuclear arms race and the danger from its shifting into outer space. The delegation stressed the necessary of practical steps for restoration of detente and consolidation of trust between the countries with different social systems, for halting of arms race, and for disarmament. The British representatives were briefed on Bulgarian's policy in the Balkan peninsula and on the development of the idea for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

Both sides assessed positively the activation of the bilateral relations during the recent years and discussed the prospects for their further development.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VISITS THE NETHERLANDS

AU2231639 Sofia BTA in English 1600 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] The Hague, November 23 (BTA Corr.) -- A Bulgarian delegation led by Mr. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, is visiting Holland at the invitation of Mr. Frederick Bolkestein, minister of foreign trade of the Netherlands.

The delegation was received by Mr. Ruud Lubbers, prime minister of Holland and by Mr. Gijs Van Aardenne, deputy premier and minister of economic affairs.

In the course of the talks both sides expressed their satisfaction with the upgrade development of the trade and economic relations between Bulgaria and the Netherlands and stressed the mutual desire for their widening. The two sides discussed the possibilities for implementation of new forms of trade and economic cooperation in different spheres, establishment of joint enterprises.

Both sides agreed to a ten year extension of the agreement for economic, industrial and techno-scientific cooperation, which is in force at present. The two sides expressed their desire for signing of an agreement for stimulation and mutual protection of investments, in the near future.

DOYNOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR IRAN

AU241944 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] At the invitation of Iran's minister of industry, a Bulgarian delegation led by Ognyan Doynov, minister of machine building, departed on 24 November for Tehran. The delegation will have talks on expanding trade-economic cooperation between the two countries in the area of machine building.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE SALUTES BENIN PARTY CONGRESS

AU201304 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Nov 85 p 6

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following telegram to the Second Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin:

Dearest comrades,

The BCP Central Committee, on behalf of all communists and working people in our country, conveys the most ardent greetings to the delegates at the Second Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, wishing you successful and fruitful work.

Established 10 years ago, the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin has developed and has asserted itself as a political vanguard of the people in Benin. Overcoming great difficulties, this party is successfully leading the country to its social and national renewal. We are convinced that the decisions of the second congress will contribute to the party's organizational and ideological consolidation, to the strengthening of its leading role in the struggle of the Benin people, and for the further consolidation of the political and economic independence of the People's Republic of Benin, as well as for its further revolutionary reorganization along the path of building a new society, free of the exploitation of man by man.

Wishing once more a successful work to the congress, the Bulgarian Communists express their confidence that relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties and countries will continue to develop and strengthen on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to the benefit of the two friendly peoples, in the interest of our common struggle against imperialism, reaction, neocolonialism, and racism, for peace, security, and social progress throughout the world.

UNESCO'S M'BOW MAKES STATEMENT, DEPARTS

AU151918 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 15 (BTA)--Today Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, UNESCO director general, who was in Bulgaria in connection with the 23rd session of the General Conference of the United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization, left Bulgaria.

"I am leaving your country with a heavy heart, because I have to part with the friends I made during my stay in your country", the leader of the world organization said before his departure to representatives of the BTA and the Bulgarian radio, "but at the same time with relief, because thanks to everything which our Bulgarian hosts did for us, the session ended with such success. The large international forum opened in a strained and unclear situation, and ended with complete accord and optimism as regards the future of UNESCO, the programmes and the ways in which they will be fulfilled.

MORE ON VISIT OF ARGENTINA'S ADOLPHO GASS

AU151145 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] At the invitation of the Permanent Board of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAS] a delegation is visiting our country from the Union Civica Radical [UCR], the Argentine ruling party, led by Adolpho Gass,the UCR general secretary and Senate Foreign Policy Commission chairman. The leader of the delegation was received by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council. Talks took place with Comrades Petur Tanchev, Pencho Kubadinski, and Stanko Todorov, and the Argentine guests acquainted themselves with the activities of the BNAS, with the structure and work of our parliament, and with the tasks which the Fatherland Front is solving. Possibilities for expanding the mutually beneficial Bulgarian-Argentine cooperation in a number of spheres were discussed.

The guests visited Ruse and met the aktiv of the Ruse Okrug Agrarian Friendship Society. They also visited Varna, Plovdiv, and Tolbukhin, where they familiarized themselves with the successes of these okrugs and their social-economic development. Today the Argentine delegation is departing.

COMMENTARIES REVIEW SUMMIT, PRAGUE PACT MEETING

USSR Policy's 'Continuity'

LD241239 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Bohumil Horak commentary]

[Text] This week Geneva earned the name of political capital city of the world in many journalists' reports. This is not an exaggerated claim. The meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan was impatiently awaited by the whole world from the moment the Soviet-American summit was announced, for understandable reasons. The overall international situation depends more than a little on relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, whether marked by uncertainty and dangerous swings, or whether characterized by a long-term peace perspective.

Now that the meeting has ended, a number of you have no doubt asked yourself the questions which could not have been unasked by all those who followed this meeting in Geneva. Was the meeting successful? Could more have been expected of it? What kind of prerequisites for the improvement of the international situation does it create? Western, in particular American reporters, whom we met at the Geneva international press center after the first day of the meeting, wrote about its surprising and hopeful change. They explained this by saying that Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan spent much more time in tete-a-tete meetings than was originally planned. The optimistic tone in their material grew even stronger when it was announced that both politicians would jointly take part in an official closing ceremony at which the adopted documents would be signed and the adoption of a joint statement announced.

But was it really such a surprising change? In the case of the Soviet side, certainly not; Geneva was a confirmation of the continuity of its policy, its principled and consistent, realistic and perspective nature. It is not its fault if more concrete results were not reached in Geneva. The joint statement is the result of a political compromise, proof that at the present time the American side is not prepared for a more flexible approach, a more realistic view of the world.

This does not mean that the importance of the adopted document should be reduced. What is important in particular is the effort and will shown by both sides to improve Soviet-American relations, and thus the international situation as a whole. It is particularly important that both sides state that nuclear war must never be unleashed, that there can be no victors; that they will not strive for military supremacy; that work at talks on nuclear and space weapons will be speeded up; and that it is necessary to activate regular political dialogue at various levels. In this context the agreement about further meetings between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, the achievement of concrete agreements about contacts and exchange in the area of science, education and culture, setting up an American consulate in Kiev and a Soviet one in New York, renewing air lines between both countries, increasing the security of air traffic in the northern Pacific, and other agreements, give rise to hope. These are first steps, their importance must not be overestimated nor underestimated.

It is no secret that in the past, Soviet-American relations were poor. Some observers described them as the worst since 1933, the period of the two countries entering into diplomatic relations. The very fact that the last Soviet-American summit occurred 6 and 1/2 years ago speaks for itself.

The first step was taken in Geneva, which should be followed by other steps: This is the view of both the Soviet and the American side. Festive speeches and smiles in front of cameras are one thing, practical concrete acts are another. This is where the approach by both sides differs considerably.

Reagan's government still has to prove whether it wants to turn its words into deeds, whether it wants to renew trust between both countries. It will not be easy, for the attitude within Reagan's government to talks with the Soviet Union and to disarmament is not unified. The letter by Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, published in the U.S. press immediately prior to the Geneva meeting, is characteristic in this area. It is not a question of how this indiscretion, the aim of which was to torpedo the Geneva summit, could have taken place, as Reagan's advisor on questions of national security, Robert McFarlane attempted to evaluate at a press conference in Geneva; the question is, why was such a letter written and sent to the President of the United States?

As Mikhail Gorbachev said at a press conference in Geneva, the Soviet Union has no illusions about U.S. policy. It could see how far the militarization of the economy, and even the militarization of political thinking of the country, had progressed. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, is well aware that the situation in the world is too dangerous to miss even the smallest chance of improving this situation and thus contributing to a more lasting and a stronger peace. This is why the general secretary of the CPSU went to Geneva to meet the U.S. President. The words of Mikhail Gorbachev on the need to learn the great art of living side by side are also a confirmation of the continuity of Soviet policy. The Soviet Union has been implementing this approach in international relations since the time of the Great October. It is Lenin's concept of the peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems. And even if some concrete conditions have changed in international relations, its principle remains valid and current.

We in Czechoslovakia also carefully followed the course of the Soviet-American summit meeting, and we were proud that it was in our capital city that the meeting of highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact states took place immediately after the meeting in Geneva. It was at this Prague meeting that Comrade Gorbachev reported on the course and results of his talks with President Reagan. As the report on the meeting states, it confirmed the principled line of the allied socialist states, which is aimed at removing the danger of a nuclear war, at stopping the arms race on earth and preventing its spread into space, at securing the transition to real disarmament proposals, and at strengthening world peace. The Prague meeting fully confirmed the vital need for a coordinated approach by socialist countries, the importance of which grows even more in the present international situation. It is a prerequisite for improving the overall international situation, and this is where our optimism for the coming period is founded. It has nothing in common with illusions. It is based on the fact that humanity has a real chance to make the best possible use of the results of the Geneva meeting. The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and the other socialist countries are fully determined and ready to do this. It now depends on the United States and its allies making full use of this opportunity.

'First Step' to Better Relations

LD222153 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Czechoslovak people followed with great interest the course of the Soviet-American summit in Geneva.

The mass media here in Czechoslovakia have been reporting on the reaction by the Czechoslovak people, which shows that if the outcome of the Geneva summit did represent the first step on the road toward peaceful cooperation and an improvement of the international climate, this would be one of the most beautiful Xmas gifts for all of mankind.

The Czechoslovak people know the price of peace, after all more than 400,000 Czechs and Slovaks laid their lives for a peaceful future of the next generations. Czechoslovakia situated on the border of two social systems has always been a sensitive barometer of all changes in the international situation. That is why this country has prime interest in promoting mutually advantageous cooperation among states with different social systems. This is also the policy line of Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries, as confirmed by the Sofia session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee and, most recently, by the Prague meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

The improvement of the international situation would undoubtedly benefit all the nations, and would be reflected in all spheres of life. The Czechoslovak people are fully aware of this fact. For instance a noted Czechoslovak scientist, Academician Josef Riman [a vice president of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences] told a Radio Prague reporter that the Geneva talks paved the way toward peaceful cooperation in the economic, technological and scientific fields, which is an immensely important stabilizing factor for future developments on our planet. The importance of the Geneva talks for the development of cultural exchange, social contacts, is also stressed by Czechoslovak artists, sportsmen, social, youth, and other organizations. This, however, calls for concrete disarmament steps, since only they can bring lasting peace.

The Geneva talks provide an important impetus in this direction and therefore thus oriented efforts enjoy the full support of all people here in Czechoslovakia.

'Unique' World Response

LD242215 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Commentary by editor Antonin Kostka]

[Text] The uniqueness of the summit, as well as of its results, following so many comments and addresses by various statesmen, is now without doubt. However, few people have noticed that the world response to this summit is even more remarkable. It has been very broad, and no similar meeting has had such a broad response before, which can be explained by the fact that USSR-U.S. relations have never before been so dangerously and acutely tense, up to the point of explosiveness. Thus, the spontaneous reaction is proportionate to the relief evoked by the meeting's successful course and constructive results. The uniqueness of the response to the meeting, however, mainly rests in its univocal character, in both the East and the West. The results are being accepted positively and with satisfaction in both the most progressive and most conservative circles. The few exceptions are those circles that would not welcome a summit in any case. The identity of views is an entirely new phenomenon in international life, after so many years of sharp controversies and contradictions, containing even elements of apprehension and suspicion. The socialist states' positive acceptance of the meeting's results, as was confirmed by the Prague meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries' highest representatives, is logical and understandable.

The USSR-U.S. joint statement adopted much of what for many decades has been and still constitutes an axis of the socialist countries' foreign policy.

Specifically, the inadmissibility of nuclear war; rejection of the arms race, as well of attempts at gaining supremacy; limitations of military activity; liquidation of chemical weapons; averting an arms race in space and halting it on earth; simultaneously developing mutual economic, cultural, scientific, and other relations as a material basis for understanding of disarmament and peaceful coexistence. To put it more concisely, Geneva has confirmed the correctness and consistency of the socialist countries' foreign political line. But, by the same token, it has denied and rejected Washington's present course which has been based thus far upon a persistent escalation of the arms race, on a policy from the position of strength, and on an effort at gaining supremacy.

How is it possible that Reagan as well as his allies, albeit with certain and quite unsubstantial reservations, quite contentedly subscribe to something that denies their present policy? The answer to this question will not be simple and will require a certain amount of time to appear. Only time, in which deeds could follow, will show whether or not the satisfaction is sincere; whether or not Reagan and many others in the West might be motivated rather by the effort to be liked by the public, to gain at small cost [word indistinct] of people devoted to peace; or whether, as has happened many times in the past, they attach different and quite opposite significance to the same words and notions, passing black for white, just as they pass the space arms race for a defense initiative.

The USSR-U.S. summit has become a focal point for all of mankind's hopes and peace strivings through its significant and far-reaching impact, by having created more favorable possibilities for improving the international situation and for a return to the policy of relaxation. It corroborates the strength of public opinion if the attitude towards the meeting's results becomes a stepping-stone of political responsibility and a world-wide moral plebiscite on peace of a certain kind. This type of atmosphere has brought about the fact that even the most hard-boiled wolves of international life are now putting on lamb's clothing today and styling their speech in a more mellifluous fashion.

All the more significant, then, is the emphasis laid by the Warsaw Pact Prague summit meeting on the need for the positive possibilities of disarmament, created by the Geneva meeting, to be transformed by both sides into practical actions.

Initial Press Reviews

LD231414 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 23 Nov 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial entitled "In the Life Interest of the Whole World," RUDE PRAVO turns its attention to the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva, the subsequent press conference by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, and the Prague meeting of the Warsaw Pact states' highest representatives.

The article opens by recalling the words of Mikhail Gorbachev, that under the threat of complete nuclear destruction it is necessary to learn the great art of living side by side. The leading Soviet representative expressed this opinion not only on behalf of his own country but also on behalf of the other countries of the socialist community, on behalf of the great community of peace-loving people who are striving for a radical reduction of the nuclear threat, for an improvement of the international situation and for a return to international detente.

RUDE PRAVO goes on to recall the period before the Geneva meeting, and points out the positive standpoint of the Soviet Union. It states that in 2 days of talks it was not possible to solve the problems which had been accumulating over the years. Despite this, the talks contributed to an awareness of what both sides have in common, which can be a starting point for an improvement of mutual relations. At the same time it emphasizes the public knowledge of the fact that a nuclear war is unacceptable, that it must never be unleashed and that there can not be victors in it.

On the joint Soviet-American statement, the paper points out that anchored within it is another program principle of Soviet foreign policy, not to strive to achieve military supremacy. RUDE PRAVO expresses the wish that this statement be confirmed by the American side also with deeds. The basic condition of strategic parity and the possible reduction of its level still remains, of course, the prevention of taking the arms race into space. The removal of this threat is the basis of Soviet effort, the decisive criterion of the effectiveness of the talks which the Soviet Union and all countries of the Warsaw Pact are still tirelessly striving for.

On the problem of the art of living side by side, RUDE PRAVO says: Existing conflicts must not be a source of confrontation; on the contrary, they must become an impulse for increased responsibility of states, the impetus for developing all-around cooperation, including wide-reaching cooperation in the peaceful use of space.

In the closing passage of the editorial, RUDE PRAVO turns its attention to the Prague meeting of Warsaw Pact states' highest representatives, at which Mikhail Gorbachev reported about the course and results of the talks with President Reagan. Their meeting confirmed once again that the Soviet Union is prepared to do the maximum necessary in cooperation with the United States, to achieve the limitation of the arms race and to secure conditions for a lasting and reliable peace on earth and in space. This is an effort which is unconditionally supported by the people of Czechoslovakia, of all socialist states, all democratic peace-loving forces, all realistically thinking people.

Other dailies also return to the Geneva meeting of the highest representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States.

Slovak PRAVDA also devotes its editorial entitled "The Path to Change" to the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva, as well as to the Prague meeting of Warsaw Pact senior representatives. It emphasizes that the significance of the Soviet-American meeting lies above all in the fact that it marks a beginning of the path to dialogue, the path to a change to more reliable peace. What the result will be, and whether it will be possible to go on from the beginning and to achieve changes for the better in Soviet-American relations and the world in general, will be shown in the future.

PRAVDA points out that we in the socialist countries will do everything in our power for the change to become reality. The other side, however, nor anyone in the world today, cannot rid itself of responsibility for the development of events. The highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact states, the day before yesterday in Prague emphasized in this connection that the unity and ties of the allied socialist countries, class solidarity and strengthening mutual action in all areas of cooperation are of foremost importance in the complicated international situation. Their initiative, tirelessness, and sense of purpose, also in the area of international politics, plays an important role in whether it will be possible to tame the forces of militarism; whether a new policy and new thinking will triumph in the world in harmony with the needs of the peaceful development of humanity in the nuclear age, the editorial concludes.

Gorbachev Stressed Disarmament

LD231432 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] In the past few days Geneva was rightly described as the capital city of the world. There is no doubt that the most important event of the year has taken place here. Anyone who expected too much from it must have been disappointed, but those who soberly evaluated the situation in which the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan took place, can rightly see in it a hopeful beginning of a change for the better. For once again after 6 years the highest representatives of the most important superpowers had met in Geneva. Face to face they could express their opinions on the most pressing problems of the present. They could thus get to know one another better on a personal level. Even this was not without importance, particularly when Ronald Reagan set off for Geneva with a considerably distorted view of the Soviet Union. After his return to Washington, he himself admitted that he was forced to reevaluate it in many areas.

If the U.S. side was pushing the problems of security and the questions of disarmament connected with it into the background before Geneva, Geneva itself showed that it was this problem which was given the greatest attention at the talks. This was the work of Mikhail Gorbachev, who, in harmony with the wishes of honest people throughout the world, placed the main emphasis on solving the most pressing problem of the present, the aversion of the threat of nuclear war.

Mikhail Gorbachev described as important the agreement of both sides that nuclear war is unacceptable and that there could be no victors in such a war. At the same time, however, he was forced to state that the U.S. side is not for the moment prepared to solve these most pressing problems. On the contrary, it continues to count on an open door to arms in space. Despite this, the Soviet side hopes that Geneva will be the beginning of a whole series of measures on disarmament, particularly the basis of an agreement on a ban on the militarization of space. And it is not just Soviet representatives who hope for this. Willy Brandt, the chairman of the SPD of Germany and chairman of the Socialist International, in this connection described as exceptionally important whether both sides will be able to work through to being able to renounce the deployment of further weapons during disarmament talks. To talk of disarmament and at the same time to continue arming would quickly once again endanger the Geneva results, said Willy Brandt.

In this connection, it is of particular importance that the Geneva meeting confirmed the Soviet-American agreement of January 1985 on the need to look for a way of averting the arms race in space and stopping it on earth. After his return to Washington, Ronald Reagan said in Congress, we do not want a pretended or a form of fragile peace, we wish for true peace. Mikhail Gorbachev, before leaving Geneva and again when he arrived in Prague, emphasized that the Soviet Union will do everything to stop the arms race and to strengthen peace. Ronald Reagan spoke about the time to act now, but this is what has been missing up to now from the Washington side. This is why it is possible to hope for a more positive change after the Geneva meeting. The whole world awaits a clear and, most importantly, positive reply.

The first step toward postive change has been made, but further concrete steps should follow, such as at the talks in Geneva, Vienna, and in Stockholm. It is generally thought that a better atmosphere has been created in Soviet-American relations after Mikhail Gorbachev's meeting with Ronald Reagan. But will it be possible to make use of precisely this atmosphere for what is fundamental, to put an end to the arms race.

Steps towards further intensification of Soviet-American contacts in various areas of bilateral interest, which were agreed on in Geneva, need not remain without a favorable influence on solving those questions where serious differences of opinion exist up to now. For as Mikhail Gorbachev emphasized many times, in the area of arming we have reached a frontier where we must stop. Are they willing to do this in the White House as well, however? Unfortunately, even Reagan's Thursday's speech to Congress has so far not given a clearer reply. But it will no doubt be given in the future months.

DUBCEK REFUTES BILAK STATEMENTS ON 1968 EVENTS

PM221629 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 21 Nov 85 pp 1, 18

[Statement by former Czechoslovak Communist Party First Secretary Alexander Dubcek: "Dubcek Breaks 16 Years' Silence"; first two paragraphs are L'UNITA introduction]

[Text] After 16 years, Alexander Dubcek, the man who in 1968 led the famous Czechoslovak Communist movement for reform known as the "Prague Spring," has broken his silence -- a silence imposed on him since April 1969, when he was deprived of his post of Czechoslovak Communist Party[CPCZ] first secretary and banished to a forestry enterprise in Slovakia.

Before now, Dubcek has never broken this silence. He has done so with a statement which L'UNITA is in a position to publish as a world press first. Dubcek's statement is a reply to an interview which a member of the present CPCZ secretariat, Vasil Bilak, granted to the German weekly DER SPIEGEL, reproduced by the Prague press. It takes the form of a refutation of some of Bilak's assertions. [L'UNITA ends]

Some of the statements made by CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat member Vasil Bilak in his interview with the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL are not true. Bilak said, among other thints: "Remember also the Warsaw Pact conference held in Bratislava during the first days of August 1968. Now I will reveal to you something which I have never told anyone...The party and government leaders met in person and they drafted the following, sentence by sentence: Czechoslovakia is under the threat of a counter-revolutionary coupe de main and it is our common duty to defend the gains of socialism. Then all the delegations and all the Czechoslovak delegates including Dubcek, Smrkovsky, Cernik, and myself signed the document."

The text of the document signed reads: "The support, defense, and consolidation of these gains achieved by the peoples through their heroic efforts and the selfless work of every country, are the common internationalist duty of all socialist countries. This is the unanimous opinion of all participants at the meeting, who have expressed the resolute determination to develop and defend socialist gains in their own countries, to achieve new successes in socialist building... The participants at the meeting expressed the steadfast resolve to do their utmost to step up diverse co-operation among their respective countries on the basis of the principles of equal rights, observance of national sovereignty and independence, territorial inviolability, and fraternal cooperation and solidarity."

The text of the document does not contain the words: "Czechoslovakia is under the threat of a counterrevolutionary coupe de main."

On 4 August 1968 I said on television: "...Our Presidium of the Central Committee and of the CPCZ [as published], has performed the task entrusted to it by the Central Committee and all of you... Apart from the published document no other conclusions of any kind were adopted."

Note that what took place in Bratislava was not a meeting of the Warsaw Pact but a meeting of some communist and workers parties of the socialist countries. It was not attended by the RCP.

Bilak also said: "Furthermore, did you know that at the start of August 1968 everything was ready for the establishment of concentration camps in Czechoslovakia reserved for the opponents of the right-wing forces?" Nothing of the kind had been prepared, still less "for the opponents of the right-wing forces." The truth is that the Presidium itself and the CPCZ Central Committee approved a political assessment of the right-wing threat to the cause of the regeneration of socialism. On the prime minister's instructions, a proposal was drawn up for measures to achieve individuals' political isolation in the event of any open attacks on socialism. The proposal was to have been discussed jointly by Svoboda, Cernik, and Dubcek, after which a decision was to have been taken. That meeting did not take place because of the intervention of the troops of certain Warsaw Pact states. Measures against antisocialist demonstrations were recommended by the allies and by the more radical representatives within the party leadership. So Bilak's assertion is false.

The truth is that at my propsoal Comrades Kolder and Indra, on the decision of the Central Committee and CPCZ presidium, were instructed to formulate and submit proposed measures, after the Cierna and Bratislava meetings. By the time the troops arrived they had not yet submitted any proposals.

SECURITY FORCES ACT AGAINST CATHOLIC ACTIVISTS

AU221859 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1825 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Prague/Frankfurt -- In several places in south Moravia, the CSSR security forces have taken action against Catholic activists.

The International Society for Human Rights (IGFM) in Frankfurt announced 2 weeks ago that at least six Catholics were arrested and numerous apartments were searched. Also arrested was 50-year-old Jaromir Nemec, who had signed "Charter 77".

Those arrested face trial; the charges are "subversion" and "incitement against the republic."

PRAGUE ARCHBISHOP ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH POPE

LD200908 Vatican City International Service in Czech 1830 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Summary from Poor Reception] Prague Archbishop Frantisek Cardinal Tomasek arrived by air in Rome on 18 November to take part in the meetings of the cardinals with the Holy Father and also in the extraordinary Bishop synod. He is to be back in Prague on 13 December.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS; HAEBER, NAUMANN RESIGN

LD221854 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1822 GMT 22 Nov 85

["Communique on the 11th Session of the SED Central Committee" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 22 Nov (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee met on 22 November in Berlin. SED Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Erich Honecker spoke on the results of the Geneva summit. Comrade Werner Jarowinsky, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, presented the Politburo's report. Comrade Gerhard Schuerer, Politburo alternative member, Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and State Planning Commission chairman, spoke on the draft economic plan for 1986.

Seven comrades spoke in the discussion.

The Central Committee approved the report by the SED Central Committee general secretary on the results of the Geneva summit, the Politburo report, and the paper on the draft economic plan for 1986.

The Central Committee approved the drafts of the laws on the 1986 economic plan and the 1986 budget plan and passed them on to the GDR People's Chamber for discussion and adoption.

The Central Committee agreed to the request made by Comrades Herbert Haeber and Konrad Naumann to be released on health grounds from the functions of a member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and thanked them for their work.

It elected Central Committee members Werner Eberlein, Siegried Lorenz, and Gerhard Mueller as alternative members of the Politiburo.

SEW'S SCHMITT COMMENTS ON SUMMIT'S SIGNIFICANCE

LD231433 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1208 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] West Berlin, 23 Nov (ADN) -- The summit in Geneva has proven that the holding of talks at the highest level is sensible, SEW Chairman Horst Schmitt has stated. The summit focused on decisive questions for survival, Schmitt said.

It has become clear that a new war would have no winners and no losers; the striving of the United States for military superiority is therefore absurd and senseless, Schmitt said. The U.S. insistence on its strategic defense initiative program has shown itself clearly to the whole world to be the main obstacle to rapid progress on specific disarmament moves. The peace movement must therefore be further strengthened now most of all, Schmitt concluded.

HONECKER RECEIVES WARSAW PACT'S KULIKOV, OTHERS

AU191532 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday [14 November] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR National Council and National Defense Council, received at the State Council premises Marshal of the Soviet Union, Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces as well as the members of the military council who were in the GDR for a regular session.

The commander in chief briefed the general secretary about the course of the Military Council session which was held under the influence of the most recent decisions of the Political Consultative Committee.

It was entirely in the spirit that new incentives sprang from it for consolidating the friendship, comradeship in class and arms between the armies and peoples, as well as for qualitatively improving the military cooperation between the allied armed forces, he said. He pointed to the successful fulfillment of all political and combat tasks by the fraternal armies in the past training year. The Military Council will also in the future focus its attentions on ensuring that the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces are at all times ready and able to reliably secure peace and the socialist gains.

On behalf of the Military Council Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov thanked the SED Central Committee and its general secretary for the excellent working conditions in the GDR. Erich Honecker expressed to the Military Council the great appreciation of the GDR party-state leadership for its activities. The session is taking place at a time, he said, in which international tensions have considerably increased, as was assessed by the Sofia conference.

The reasons for this, he said, rest in the policy of imperialism, first and foremost the United States, which is aimed at achieving military superiority so that it can dictate its will to other peoples and states. The socialist communities are using their constructive peace policy, to counterpose this.

The comprehensive peace proposals submitted by the Soviet Union show the way to stop these fateful developments and to again revive detente. Erich Honecker stressed that the fraternal countries possess all the required forces and potential to meet the high demands of the further fashioning of socialism and of securing peace.

In this context he voiced the conviction that the recommendations of the Military Council session in Berlin will always help to maintain the combat readiness and fighting strength of the allied armies at the required level in order to doom to failure any attempt aimed at encroaching upon the socialist system.

The SED Central Committee general secretary gave the assurance that the GDR will carry on its enterprising foreign policy activity for the continuation of the peace offensive of the socialist states for the elimination of the danger of a nuclear conflict.

The initiatives of the working people and soldiers of the German worker-peasant state on the road of the 11th SED Congress are proof of the profound understanding of the interconnection between the economy and policy, between a strong socialism and a secure peace. The GDR and its Armed Forces will continue to do all they can to further consolidate the unity of the Warsaw Pact countries, to deepen the comradeship of arms, and to reliably fulfill the alliance obligations at any time. This is an important contribution, he said, to preserving the military strategic equilibrium as a historic gain of socialism and to thwart all imperialist plans that threaten peace.

Erich Honecker requested the Military Council members to convey heartfelt greetings to the general or first secretaries of the communist and workers parties of the fraternal states.

Participating in the meeting were members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Army General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense; Egon Krenz, secretary of the SED Central Committee; Heinz Kessler and Fritz Streletz, Deputy National Defense Ministers' Colonel Generals; Wolfgang Herger, head of the SED Central Committee department for security matters; and Heinz Eichler, secretary of the GDR State Council.

GOVERNMENT GIVES ASSURANCE ON HOLIDAY TRAVEL

LD222308 Hamburg DPA in German 1338 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 21 Nov (DPA) -- The GDR intends to adhere to its previous agreement to actmore liberally in regard to holiday travel. This assurance was given by GDR politicians to the FDP [Free Democratic Party] Parliamentary business manager, Torsten Wolfgramm, in the Lower House, during talks in East Berlin. Wolfgramm said that SED Politburo member Hermann Axen had made clear that the GDR is standing by its agreements. But no developments were envisaged beyond that, Wolfgramm reported on Thursday [21 November].

In his talk with Axen on Wednesday [20 November], the FDP politician said that he had proposed including the city of Hanover in the local frontier traffic. In addition, he had brought up the wish for a reduction of the minimum exchange requirement for visitors to the GDR. As for the question of twinning towns, GDR politicians had told him that it should not be seen as a precedent if a twinning agreement between Saarlouis and a town in the GDR came about.

FRG 'DRAGGING FEET" IN EX-NAZI PROSECUTIONS

LD241638 Hamburg DPA in German 0758 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 23 Nov (DPA) -- On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of advent of the Nueremberg war criminal trials, Lt Gen Alfred Leibner, deputy GDR general prosecuting attorney and military prosecutor general, has accused the Federal Republic of disregarding the "Nueremberg principles" and of dragging its feet in prosecuting Nazi criminals. According to Leibner's information, a total of 12,873 people had been convicted up to the end of 1984 in the GDR for Nazi and war crimes. The IWE TAGESDIERST on Saturday quoted Leibner as stating that the GDR would continue to "consistently and conscientiously meet" its special responsibility in the sphere of international law.

Leibner criticized the fact that the Federal Republic, by contrast denies "in open opposition to the statute of the international military tribunal and its judgement the foundations under international law of criminal responsibility for Nazi and war crimes." In blatant contradiction of recognised norms and by means of "wholly untenable legal constructs," the prosecution of Nazi criminals living in the Federal Republic had in the past been prevented in numerous cases.

DOHLUS RECEIVES LAJOS, MSZMP DELEGATION

AU191149 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Nov 85 p 2

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday [14 November] Horst Dohlus, SED Central Committee secretary and Politburo member, received a delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee headed by Istvan Lajos, deputy head of the party and mass organizations department of the MSZMP Central Committee.

During the friendly meeting, the sides stressed that the close, comradely collaboration of the two parties, states, and peoples has been freshly stimulated by the results of the latest meeting between the general secretaries, Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar in Budapest. Horst Dohlus briefed the guests about the great initiative of the Communists and all working people in preparation for the 11th SED Congress.

Attending the talk was Istvan Szatmari, charge d'affaires of the Hungarian People's Republic in the GDR.

CULTURAL-SCEINTIFIC PLAN SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

AU191147 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Nov 85 p

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, received for a friendly talk Jozsef Drecin, state secretary at the Ministry of Culture and Education of the Hungarian People's Republic, who is staying in Berlin on the occasion of the 13th session of the GDR-Hungarian Commission for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation. On this occasion, tasks were discussed which result from the latest meeting between Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar for the further shaping of relations in the cultural and scientific fields.

Herbert Krolikowski, GDR state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and state secretary Jozsef Drezin on Thursday [14 November] signed the working plan on cultural and scientific cooperation in the years 1986-1990 between the governments of the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic. The 4-day discussions of the commission centered on an exchange of experience on promoting the young generation of scientists in the university and technical school sectors and at the academies of sciences, as well as collaboration in the field of television and radio.

Jozsef Drecin also talked with Kurt Loeffler, state secretary at the ministry of culture, on questions of collaboration.

BRIEFS

1986 BUDGET PLAN -- Berlin, 21 Nov (ADN) -- The members of the Constitution and Law Committee of the GDR People's Chamber approved on Thursday [21 November] the 1986 Economic Plan and Budget Plan, which will be put before the parliament on 29 November. The deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, Siegfried Wenzel, announced that 2.2 million working people had contributed to the public discussions of the plans in enterprises. They submitted 735,377 proposals, comments, and criticisms on utilizing unexploited capacity and improving working and living conditions. After the discussion the Committee debated and approved the draft law on the postal and telecommunications system. Government representatives answered questions that arose in the discussion. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1720 GMT 21 Nov 85 LD]

FURTHER MATERIAL ON REAGAN-GORBACHEV SUMMIT

NEPSZABADSAG'S

LD231134 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Budapest, November 23 (MTI) -- "The USSR and the USA have begun a new dialogue, have worded important plans and have taken the first step towards a world in which there are fewer weapons, and a greater amount of confidence, in which peace becomes stronger. The objective is still a long way off, but even the longest journey begins with the first step," says the commentary in Saturday's [23 November] NEPSZABADSAG.

The central daily of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party points out: "The complexity of the international situation has forced Soviet leadership to want this dialogue, to take advantage of every single opportunity to attain greater security. The U.S. Government, fighting its domestic battles, also reached the point where trends in affairs no longer suit its interests, where world public opinion both East and West expects dialogue and where it has a reason for negotiating and a subject to discuss with the Soviet Union."

NEPSZABADSAG then voices the evaluation that the Geneva summit had at least three merits.

"The number one merit of Geneva was that it came about in the first place. A dialogue began and it can only be profitable for both parties to better understand one another's still very different opinions.

The second merit of Geneva was that at the open and sometimes very sharp toned talk, they found the common point, the recognition of which can lead to improving Soviet-US relations.

The third merit of Geneva was that it stated the principle: "Neither side must aim for military superiority."

After this the NEPSZABADSAG commentary is of the opinion that the "art of coexistence must be learned amidst great danger and because of the great anger. The time that can be spent on the learning process is not unlimited. For this reason it is a good sign that both parties wish to accelerate the arms limitation talks. At the same time, it is difficult to negotiate successfully even now, and if new hazards arise it will be even more difficult. The USSR considers the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative, i.e. the star wars program" to be such a hazard.

"Not only the two great powers but the whole world expects a new phase to begin after the summit conference. This was confirmed by the meeting in Prague of the heads of the Warsaw Treaty members, who unanimously approved of the holding of the USSR-USA summit meeting, and support the position of negotiation taken by the Soviet Union. Public opinion in Hungary followed the meeting with great expectations, high hopes and great satisfaction. Geneva has created a new opportunity for Hungarian foreign policy that is working for the improvement in East-West relations, it coincides with Hungary's fundamental interests."

In conclusion NEPSZABADSAG underlined "The Geneva summit, quite understandably, was not the forum of formalities. The debate was keen but civilized. There was no agreement on solving the most important issues, but understanding became greater.

In Geneva the two sides reached farthest point they could in the current world situation. There is a great deal of work still to be done and Geneva created better conditions for doing it. The dialogue is continuing, and not even a neutral venue will be needed now. The general secretary will travel to Washington and the President will go to Moscow. The world has received good news from Geneva. We await the continuation. [no closing quotation mark as received]

Radio's Assessment

LD230044 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 22 Nov 85

["Ten Minutes of Foreign Politics" program with Jozsef P. Szabo, Eva Vertes, Istvan Kulcsar]

[Text] [Szabo] One can divide the evaluations of the Soviet-American summit into two groups; one says that the leading representatives of the two great powers had not had a summit for 6 and 1/2 years, thus it is of outstanding significance that they have now sat down to the negotiating table, though the differences have remained. The other formulation goes as follows: Unfortunately, the differences have remained though it is unquestionably significant that the representatives of the two leading powers have sat down to negotiate. Which emphasis do you agree with?

[Kulcsar] I am sorry, but this is like the joke about the optimistic child and the pessimistic child. The answer depends on the point of view. At any rate, if we compare this with the abyss that existed between the Soviet Union and the United States since the beginning of the 1980's, an abyss which the United States deepened and widened consciously and on purpose, if we compare with this almost cold war situation with the fact that the two leaders have now become acquainted, have shaken hands, negotiated, as Gorbachev stressed, have endeavored to become familiar with each other's mode of thought, this is already progress and already useful. However, more than that has happened.

[Vertes] I also consider that this is a question of one's point of view, which approach one would prefer to believe, whether one wants to emphasize the positive features or the very many negative ones which still remain. What I have been wondering about is whether the expression which we have been using for years by now -- namely, that the relations between the two great powers are at a nadir -- is still valid, or can we say that this has ended with this event, and we are now making progress. I am convinced that the answer is yes.

[Szabo] Is this so despite the fact that on the basic issue -- at least what we on our side said was the basic issue -- the issue of the militarization of space, it appears that the two positions have not come any closer?

[Vertes] Definitely yes because, on the other hand, the positions have come closer on other matters, not on matters of fact but, if you like, on questions of ideological commitment. What I have in mind is that in recent years there had not been another example of such a simultaneous -- let me stress, simultaneous -- appearance of a sense of joint responsibility on the part of the leaders of the two great powers; responsibility on the one hand toward their own nation and, on the other hand, because of the nature of things, toward the fate and future of the entire world.

And one other aspect. There had not appeared in this way something else for which we had been waiting for a long time: the sign of some sort of trust. Yet we have been saying all the time, and not without reason, that the start of everything must be the appearance at last of some sort of trust between the two leading great powers.

[Kulcsar] I agree with this completely. I would like to add that we have not returned to detente, there is no question of that, all that is involved is that matters have moved from the nadir, simply by a new process having gotten under way. It does not contradict this: That on the most important issue the positions have not, or virtually have not, converged.

[Szabo] Let me insist stubbornly on discussing the question of the militarization of space. You, Istvan Kulcsar, were there in Geneva. Did the journalists present there, with whom you obviously had exchanges, accept the Soviet position that this was the key question?

[Kulcsar] I think that this is rather natural, but it is possible that my thinking revolves around this too much. It is true that the American side occasionally had mentioned the regional conflicts and the reduction of forces in central Europe in the first place, but I am sure that no one has ever denied that the control of armaments is the most important. Now, within this, it is natural that the Americans do not want to negotiate on the so-called SDI but on the intercontinental missiles, of which, within the totality of armaments, the Soviet Union has more.

[Szabo] Does the statement in the joint communique, according to which the arms limitation negotiations will be speeded up, include the militarization of space?

[Vertes] Well, considering that it was one of the three main themes and, in our view, it is the most important, it naturally includes it.

[Kulcsar] The only question is whether it will be really possible to speed up these negotiations, because the statement could be just a pious wish.

[Szabo] The news blackout must have caused some problems for public opinion; everyone was curious to know what was happening. Was this news blackout conducive to successful negotiations?

[Kulcsar] The news blackout caused a lot of problems for us journalists. We had hardly anything to report beyond the length of time the leaders spent together. However, it is obviously necessary to have a news blackout during negotiations of this sort. Just imagine, if they said after a meeting that this morning the general secretary agreed to one side having only x number of missiles, or the President agreed to only so many airplanes, and then next day it became necessary to continue bargaining, to bring the figures lower -- once it has been reported that he stipulated a certain number, he cannot contradict himself. On the other hand, if it was said in a private conversation, and no one knows about it, then it is possible to carry on reducing the numbers and searching for a new compromise.

[Szabo] Do you know whether anything happened at the summit concerning the so-called regional questions emphasized so much by Reagan's side in the period before the summit?

[Kulcsar] Yes, they were discussed.

[Szabo] And? Anything more than that?

[Kulcsar] I am afraid not -- or at least not much more. This is because the questions discussed were mainly those where third countries are also involved; where the USSR quite simply did not want to, and could not, make decisions without them. In other words, I do not believe that it was possible to have substantial talks on these questions, on a give-and-take basis.

[Vertes] The Soviet position came through very clearly from Gorbachev's reply to a question at his news conference, where he said that the problems and worries which manifest themselves in this or that country in the Third World cannot be blamed on the USSR. Rather, it must be recognized that there are tremendous internal problems and tensions in those countries.

[Kulcsar] In other words, it is starvation in Latin America that leads to discontent and feelings of anti-Americanism and not Moscow's hand.

[Szabo] Having looked at the American reactions to the summit, it seems to me that they closely reflect what Arbatov said in a recent "Studio-9" program on Moscow television, that in American politics there are not only extremists but also those who are more extremist and those who are even more extremist than that. Thus, it is obvious that the conduct of the President at this summit -- his possible willingness to compromise -- was evaluated differently by different elements in American politics.

[Vertes] At any rate, since we are talking about matters of style, I think it is certainly worth mentioning that we witnessed an entirely new kind of style, partly by the U.S. President as well in comparison with his earlier statements -- what very diplomatically may be described as his unfriendly comments regarding the Soviet leaders, this was a completely different man. If we look at the Soviet style, then I was extremely impressed by the fact that Gorbachev informed the USSR's European allies on the very same day as the events in Geneva. I was also very impressed by the style which characterized the news conference: the nonavoidance of questions, the very frank answers -- in general the very great self-confidence the Soviet leader displayed on international issues and in an international environment, which, to be honest, I had not witnessed for a long time.

[Szabo] Well, since we are talking of a new style; in my opinion Gorbachev displayed a new style at his news conference yesterday. My last question is connected with this. Was the summit a greater success for the USSR -- for Gorbachev -- or for the United States -- for Reagan?

[Vertes] It depends on your point of view. I am convinced that the American press will present it as Reagan's success. I am not entirely sure about myself. I think that it comes out as fifty-fifty. We could say that this summit was a success for both of them. In an abstract sense, it was our success, the success of all of us who hoped for it -- we were in a state of euphoria. Finally, while I do not wish to sound pessimistic, particularly as we are reaching the end, let us not, as usual, go to the other extreme, let us not believe that what has not happened happened. Let us not regard what is still in front of us -- what will be terribly difficult to settle -- as something that is very easy to settle.

[Kulcsar] If the summit attains its goal, if because of this summit a process now begins which will lead to detente and to arms limitation, then the summit was a success for all mankind.

Shultz, Regan Quoted

LD242250 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has stated that although the United States did not undertake in Geneva to adhere to the SALT II Treaty, it does not wish to undermine the treaty and will take the outcome of the Geneva talks into consideration. The SALT II Treaty, which the U.S. Congress never ratified, is due to expire at the end of 1985. Secretary of State Shultz added in his television statement that there are serious and substantive differences of view between the USSR and the United States, but this does not alter the fact that the just concluded summit meeting was of great significance.

The head of the White House political apparatus, Donald Regan, said that in his view it is not possible to talk of the beginning of a new period of detente, particularly as for Washington the word detente brings back bad memories.

Menshikov, advisor to the CPSU Central Committee, made a statement on the U.S. ABC news network. He said that the United States now has the opportunity to draw a line between research into space weapons and their testing and deployment. The United States can, therefore, pursue a certain line of research, and if it renounces the practical creation of these weapons then there is a possibility for an agreement of substance.

USSR Officials Interviewed

LD242214 [Editorial Report] Budapest Television Service In Hungarian at 1800 GMT on 24 November, in its weekly "The Week" program, carries a 25-minute feature on the Geneva summit, presented by reporter Istvan Sandor. He opens the program by describing his presummit visit to the United States where he conducted brief interviews with Manfred Hamm, a specialist on Eastern Europe in the Heritage Foundation, and with Mark Palmer, deputy secretary of state. These interviews were followed by a 6-minute excerpt of Gorbachev's news conference on the final day of the summit and then interviews are shown with specialists who were in Gorbachev's entourage in Geneva. First, Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, spoke to the reporter outlining the proposals with which the Soviet delegation arrived in Geneva.

The next person to speak was introduced as follows: "Roald Sagdeyev heads the institute which concerns itself with the U.S. space weapons program and its possible Soviet countermeasures, on the research level, of course.

[Begin Sagdeyev recording in Russian with Hungarian translation superimposed] "Space weaponry, as a concept, contains nothing new in comparison to the sixties. The U.S. Administration wants to dress an old idea in new clothing. Space, space war? This is just playing with emotions -- the defense of mankind with more humane methods of defense. They would place several hundred, perhaps several thousand space stations in space and each one of them would be equipped with several dozen, perhaps several hundred, small missiles. These would be equipped in turn with nuclear warheads or with some sort of laser equipment. If that happens every single person in the world will be able to feel just a few hundred kilometers over their heads the constant presence of these weapons, as was described so vividly by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in his speech delivered in front of a group of Nobel laureates. The atmosphere of suspicion and mistrust would increase to an extraordinary extent."

Sagdeyev then describes a scenario where incoming meteorites would damage one of these satellites and falsely trigger an alert which might be impossible to interdict. Another 2-minute excerpt of Gorbachev's 21 November news conference follows and the last person to be interviewed is Colonel General Nikolay Chervov:

Sandor introduces Chervov as "a section head of the General Staff of the USSR." Tuesday afternoon [19 November], on the first day of the negotiations, he gave us some insight into what they had proposed to the U.S. delegation behind closed doors:

"[Begin Chervov recording in Russian with Hungarian translation superimposed] Let me tell you that here on the first day of the talks, for instance, the USSR made new concessions to the Americans regarding the nuclear weapons sited in Europe. We proposed -- what is more, we agreed — that the Americans could leave a set number of cruise missiles in Europe. Up to now we had categorically rejected this and demanded that all these missiles be removed. We now propose that they leave here a certain number and look for the possibility of agreement on this basis.

"Up to now the Americans have again proved unconstructive. They demand that we should take into account our missiles in the east, yet these have nothing to do with Europe and they do not influence the balance in Europe. If the Americans act in a constructive manner here then an agreement is possible. I feel that a certain movement in the right direction is detectable, but still more steps are needed on the part of the U.S. if an agreement is to be reached."

The feature ends with a 3-minute excerpt of Gorbachev's news conference.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DEBATE DRAFT ECONOMIC PLAN

LD230639 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Budapest, November 21 (MTI) -- At its session on Thursday the Hungarian Council of Ministers debated the draft act on the Seventh Five Year National Economic Plan and the programs and measures elaborated for its implementation, and heard a briefing on the societal debates on the plan. It expressed its thanks to the social, interest representation and professional-scientific organizations for the assistance they gave in finalizing the draft plan. The government resolved to present the draft act to parliament.

The Council of Ministers received a briefing on the Seventh Five Year Plan concept of the Budapest municipal and the county councils. It concluded that they are according with central concepts and a service to implementing regional and urban development tasks. At the same time the government defined the next tasks in council planning operations.

ECONOMIC OFFICIALS DISCUSS TROUBLED ENTERPRISES

AU191113 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 16 November on page 5 carries a 3,100-word round-table discussion on enterprises that are running a deficit entitled: "Round-Table Discussion on Enterprises in Trouble." Taking part in the discussion dealing with the causes of the problems and with the possibilities of overcoming the difficulties are Deputy Finance Minister Gyula Csaki; Gabor Kelenyi, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce; Attila Lorinczi, general manager of the Lang machine factory; Laszlo Soltesz, deputy chairman of the Hungarian National Bank; Ferenc Szabo, general manager of the Danube Iron Works; and Otto Zalatnai, general manager of the Hungarian cloth factory. The discussion is led by NEPSZABADSAG economic correspondent Katalin Bossanyi.

Asked to comment on the number of enterprises in trouble, and the amount required to aid them financially, Gyorgy Csaki replies that the number is "not so big" compared with international standards and that "the amount allocated for direct financial aid in the recent period was about 10 billion forints annually," but he predicts an increase of 15-20 percent in losses because of tensions and difficulties experienced in previous years.

According to Csaki, the most important problem is that the budget has to cover these losses.

Soltesz of the National Bank claims that the loss "is not always perceptible because the bank extends credit if it sees some hope that the enterprises will be able to compensate for the losses from their own resources."

As to the causes of the difficulties currently facing many enterprises, Lorinczi says that "there are and have been internal management problems in the Lang factory and we were also late in adapting to the new market orientation." He also blames the difficulties on the delay in the CEMA countries' nuclear energy program, which led to fewer orders and decreased exports.

According to Zalatnai, the textile industry is in a special situation all over the world and this situation "is aggravated in Hungary by delayed development projects and manpower problems." He also blames the small profits on the accumulated difficulties. The same lack of profit is mentioned by Szabo of the Danube iron works as a possible cause of the problems. He says that "there is no lack of demand, but rather a lack of profits" and that "while energy expenses are growing, Hungary continues to sell products 16 to 20 percent cheaper than the world market prices."

According to Csaki, internal and external difficulties are interrelated and "slow adjustment to market requirements and small income-producing capacity are clearly discernible behind the entire problem of losses."

On the question of the proportion between the external and internal causes of the difficulties encountered by the enterprises, Kelenyi of the Chamber of Commerce explains that the problems can be traced not to a lack of demand for products but to financial situations that often hinder an adequate supply. He claims that "it is possible to prove that the difficulties encountered by some of the enterprises in trouble derive from inconsistencies in regulation and management or from the increasing fiscal demands of the state. The enterprises' scope for maneuvering is narrowing!"

Regarding possible solutions and the individual steps taken to improve the situation, Zalatnai says that his factory has received useful advice from the National Bank on how to manage more efficiently. Szabo of the Danube iron works also describes the steps taken to improve the situation and adds that "whether it is more economical for the country to increase domestic production or to increase imports" must be evaluated at the level of the national economy, because if it is decided to increase domestic production then conditions should be created to accomodate such an increase.

Lorinczi claims that what kind of credit one can get for the continuation of development projects "depends first of all on the improvement in our own work."

The final part of the round-table discussion deals with the fact that, contrary to the situation in other countries, decisions concerning financial aid to enterprises are often delayed and lead only to partial solutions.

All the participants in the discussion express their desire for faster decisionmaking in these matters, but Csaki also adds that "if financial asistance does not go hand-in-hand with a long-term, viable enterprise or industrial sector strategy, then we will only further increase our problems.

It is high time to be aware of the fact that the budget is not a bottomless sack from which everyone can take funds according to his wishes!"

As to the development of new means of assistance to enterprises in trouble, Soltesz of the National Bank mentions the modernization of the banking system and establishment of new business banks that "not only offer credits to the enterprises but also participate in ventures with capital, thus taking a share in both the risks and the profits." In this connection, Kelenyi of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce states that the chamber is ready to play a role in coordinating the interests of enterprises and the state.

DIPLOMAT SAYS NO RESUMPTION OF ISRAELI TIES

TA241450 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 24 Nov 85 p 2

["Exclusive" report by London-based correspondent Sha'ul Tzadqa]

[Text] London -- The resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel is currently not on the agenda of the Hungarian Government, even though it does not rule out the possibility. This was told by a high level diplomatic source to HA'ARETZ.

The source who is close to Hungarian leader Janos Kadar, who recently visited London and made similar remarks, claims that his government does not want to clash with the Soviet Union over an issue it does not view as essential for Hungarian interests.

"It was important to us to join the IMF, and we have done so despite the objection of the Soviets. It is inconceivable, however, that we will make such a move on the issue of the Middle East," the source said. According to him, Hungary will be the first country to resume relations with Israel, the day after Moscow does.

SARLOS, DELEGATION CONCLUDE SPANISH VISIT

LD241834 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Budapest, November 23 (MTI) -- On invitation of the speaker of the Spanish parliament, a Hungarian parliamentary delegation headed by Istvan Sarlos, speaker of the Hungarian parliament paid an official visit to Spain from November 18th to 23rd. The delegation was received by the Spanish King Juan Carlos.

Istvan Sarlos held talks with Peces-Barba Speaker of the Spanish House of Representatives, Carvajal Perez head of the Senate and with other leading personalities in Spanish political life. At the talks opinions were exchanged on the legislative activity of the two parliaments and on the further development of cooperation among the elected bodies and committees.

The delegation arrived home Saturday.

FURTHER COMMENT ON GENEVA SUMMIT PROCEEDINGS

Press Reaction

LD221307 Warsaw PAP in English 1106 GMT 22 Nov 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 22 -- Commenting on the Geneva summit, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote:

"The Soviet-American dialogue started in Geneva carries great importance for the whole world which undoubtedly breathes easier while listening to the joint statement issued at the end of the summit and to what Mikhail Gorbachev said elaborating on the subject.

"The ice has been broken and the way to a lasting dialogue between both superpowers and their leaders has been opened. It is precisely that dialogue, which was underscored in such a strong way by Mikhail Gorbachev at the press conference, that in the future could bring about real detente between the East and West.

The paper concludes: "The world feels safer -- this is the meaning of the Soviet leader's statement at the press conference. Geneva has brought political results, it has opened up new horizons in politics in today's world. The sooner the arms race is halted the better.

In its front-page commentary on the Geneva summit, ZYCIE WARSZAWY termed it the first momentous step and wrote:

"The 'joint statement' shows also the will to seek common ground to solve the existing problems.

"This is a breakthrough in Soviet-U.S. relations that will influence the entirety of East-West relations. Even if the Geneva summit did not bring anything more apart from this excerpt of the declaration saying that nuclear war cannot be won and that it should never be waged and that each side had renounced military superiority over the other, one could and should talk about political success of the forces of reason and realism.

"The Geneva summit was a difficult dialogue. The exchange of views was sincere, sometimes sharp and at times even very sharp. However, one had an impression that both sides attempt to make up for the lost time and to regain what was wasted by a policy of confrontation.

"Even the longest road starts from the first step and such a step was made in Geneva," ZYCIE WARSZAWY said.

Commenting on the meeting of the leaders of Warsaw Treaty member-states in Prague, TRYBUNA LUDU said that it confirms the responsibility for the peaceful development of the world. "It reaffirms the full unity of viewpoints of socialist states, their consolidation and mutual support in the process initiated by Soviet-American talks, the one that opens up new realms for the businesslike dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States.

"In this process of opening a great role has been played by the personality of the kind of statesman Mikhail Gorbachev is.

The leaders of fraternal states in Prague, while expressing deep solidarity with the stance taken by the Soviet Union's delegation in Geneva, underlined with great approbation the personal contribution of the general secretary of the CPSU CC. It was he who in a meaningful and convincing way brought closer the socialist argumentation for the cause of preserving [word indistinct] for mankind and who proved that talks between the superpowers, albeit difficult, were possible, necessary and could be useful. [No closing quotation mark as received]

'Step in Right Direction'

LD221317 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Here are some observations on what is certainly the question of the moment -- namely, does the just concluded Soviet-American summit in the persons of Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan signal the start of a new dialogue between these two powers, and with it a new stage in East-West relations? The next days, perhaps even hours, will be ticking off relevant signals.

Poland is vitally interested in a favorable turn in American-Soviet relations, as it would signify the possibility of a return to the policy of detente and dialogue. Poland is in the very center of Europe, at the crossroads between East and West, North and South, and across the centuries Poland was a repeated victim of tension and confrontation, the forces of which were far from our own borders and independent of Poland's good will or policy. Hence, our consistency in desire and striving for the defusing of all tensions and the burden of confrontation, which could lead to a catastrophe of unimaginable scope.

Since, Poland's best wishes addressed to the Geneva negotiators. [sentence as heard] The very holding of the summit itself was a favorable signal to millions of people around the world, regardless of their political persuasion and world outlooks, and green light signals from Geneva a step forward despite the mutually agreed news blackout during the course of the talks. [sentence as heard] We share the general view that it was not only a case of smiles and handshakes, though these also had the significance in light of the cold war rhetorics which sounded out of Washington during the first term of office of the current White House tenant. Asked yesterday about his opinion on his talks so far with Mikhail Gorbachev, President Reagan answered with one meaningful word: Fine. In answer to relevant question the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party described his talks with Mr Reagan as frank and businesslike.

Of all the significance, in our opinion, would be unexpectedly prolonged private sessions between both national leaders. [sentence as heard] The common opinion in Poland is that the results of the Geneva meeting have turned out to be considerably better than had been predicted by the specialists, though certainly not as good and far-reaching as were desired by the advocates of the radical improvement in international relations. And, since Mr Reagan and Mr Gorbachev acknowledged the need and the possibility of concluding their talks with a joint statement, it is clear that element of understanding and not contradictions dominated their meeting.

Of course, no one entertains the idea that a few hours of talks would yield across-the-board agreements on all disputed matters. There still are and there will be many such matters. But the important thing is that they can be discussed as was pointed out in a frank and businesslike way. Also important is the fact that both sides decleared in their statement a readiness to hold another summit in the near future.

And while there are reports of a new Soviet-American cultural agreement, of accords to open new consulates, and the normalization of air links, of essential importance we believe is the joint pledge of readiness to limit armaments. Yes, there are considerable differences on this issue. Overcoming, or at least diminishing, these differences will contribute to further disarmament negotiations which, it is universally believed, will be given a new impetus at last. Geneva should be generating more such favorable impulses. If that takes place the world will heave a sigh of relief. The Soviet-American summit was a step in the right direction.

Hopes For 'Concrete Acts'

LD230031 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Referring to the results of the Geneva summit, the head of the Polish diplomatic service [Foreign Minister Orzechowski] expressed hope that the positive tendencies of the meeting will be transformed into concrete acts which will bear fruit in the form of arms restrictions, the strengthening of trust, and mutually beneficial cooperation.

Reagan's Report to Congress

LD221730 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1630 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Immediately after his return from Geneva the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, made a speech to both the houses and Congress. He expressed his conviction that the talks with Mikhail Gorbachev may constitute a key to peace and stabilization in international relations. They have made possible a better understanding by both sides for the position of the Soviet Union and the United States on major issues concerning East-West relations and the policy of arms control.

President Reagan expressed the view that the Geneva meeting was constructive and that further meetings between himself and the Soviet leader can be expected.

U.S. Congress' Response

LD221944 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] President Reagan's report at the Capitol and the outcome of the summit have been greeted in Congress with satisfaction but also with a certain amount of reserve due to the impasse in arms control.

Jim Wright, the leader of the Democratic Majority in the House of Representatives, stated today that the Reagan Administration allocates excessive funds for armaments and he called for a concentration of efforts for agreeing on their reduction with the USSR.

The summit was considered to be a good beginning to the process, which ought to be continued.

SOLIDARITY FUND SET UP IN WASHINGTON

LD222331 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Another fund that is to finance the activity of underground opposition structures in Poland has been set up in Washington.

It has been named a Solidarity fund. Senator Bill Bradley, chairman of its advisory committee and Congressman Jack Kemp, stated that Poland is in a state of war and the political opposition needs all help possible from abroad. The fund's money is not only to aid underground structures in Poland but also to help create similar movements in socialist countries of Eastern Europe.

Effort To 'Blacken' Poland

LD222111 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] As we have already reported, following the lead of the Polish Press Agency (PAP), yet another foundation has been set up in the United States. Its financial resources are to go to anti-state underground structures in Poland and to encourage similar movements in other socialist countries.

Yuriy Kornilov, a TASS agency commentator, spoke about the establishment in Washington, of an anti-Polish fund for the underground. He emphasizes that it is no accident that this fund has been set up at the present time. The bourgeois propagandistic efforts to blacken socialist Poland and distort that country's situation have not been crowned with success.

The U.S. press admits that interest in the so-called Polish underground is waning in the U.S. Congress, not to mention American society. In announcing the creation of this fund, the initiators wish to animate the anti-Polish propaganda campaign and, if this should prove successful, to gain further resources for financing anti-Polish action.

History has shown long ago that financial and propagandistic calculations can, in no way dictate the true course of events. It is worth noting that the new foundation is being set up at a time when hope for successful antisocialist activity [dywersja] has decreased to such an extent that even the U.S. Congress has cut funds for this goal in half. The members of that assembly know how to count, after all, and they are not willing to pour dollars over those who are bankrupt.

MILEWSKI, KALABINSKI ANTI-POLISH ACTIVITIES CITED

LD250045 Warsaw PAP in English 2103 CMT 24 Nov 85

[By PAP journalist Boleslaw Zamczewski]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 24 -- It is outrightly shocking how enmity to social system can deform people, making them behave and, even worse, act against the national interests, while giving their pen, voice, even face to the service of the aliens, to those who are conducting so unfavourable, so harmful a policy towards Poland. How to define it otherwise but precisely this way what is being done by such individuals as Mileswki of Brussels and Kalabinski of New York. The former, for the umpteenth time on end and with the permission of the rightist leadership of the AFL/CIO, has appealed to the U.S. Administration to maintain the economic restrictions against People's Poland. The latter, having published an article for THE NEW YORK TIMES, advises the White House not to be led astray by Warsaw and to carry on the policy of punishing Poland. Both of them know it all too well that the American restrictions brought enormous losses to Poland's economy, increasing the balance of losses worth now more than a dozen billion dollars even more. This cannot go without affecting the functioning of Poland's economics and thus the well-being of our community.

And despite that or that's why, being well aware of the losses wrought to Poles, they made it their profession to give an alibi to those who are pursuing an anti-Polish policy. Importunately they buttonhole their patrons shouting: Carry on, that is necessary, purposeful, still more and more toughly apply the "well-tested" measures against Poland's economy which is grappling with so many problems. They go even further than their patrons.

GORBACHEV CABLES GREETINGS TO JARUZELSKI

LD221850 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] While flying over Polish territory on his way back to Moscow, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, sent a telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski in which he conveyed to the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and all the working people of fraternal Poland, warm greetings and wishes for success in constructing socialism and in joint actions aimed at strengthening universal peace and security between nations.

LONG-TERM TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

Gorywoda, Song Ping Hold Talks

LD232245 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 23 -- The talks between Chairman of the Government Planning Commission, Manfred Gorywoda and Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China, Song P'ing, held November 17-23, wound up here today.

The debates mainly concerned the issue of establishing cooperation between both states' central planning organs, encompassing consultations over the national economic plans and further development of Polish-Chinese trade exchange and the economic, scientific and technological relations.

The development of bilateral economic relations was deemed satisfactory, and the mutual trade turnover is anticipated to reach the value of more than 1.6 billion Swiss francs by 1985. The long-term agreement for 1986-1990, signed earlier, envisaged a turnover of about 6.5 billion Swiss francs. It is quite possible for the Polish-Chinese trade turnover to surpass the total of 9 billion Swiss francs over the next quinquennium.

Manfred Gorywoda and Song Ping signed the "agreement on cooperation and strengthening contacts between the Government Planning Commission of the Polish People's Republic and the State Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China" and a protocol on the talks.

Cooperation between central planning organs is planned to be of permanent and long-term character, enhancing the development of bilateral trade exchange and cooperation in the fields of economy, science and technology.

The agreement on the economic, scientific and technological cooperation will contribute to seeking new possibilities for widening cooperation in such fields as development of power and fuel resources to better satisfy the demand for raw materials, Poland's comprehensive participation in restoration and construction of collieries and ore mines, coal and hydro-electric power plants, heat-generating plants, fitting the aforementioned enterprises with machines and equipment, development of transportation facilities and cooperation in engineering industry.

Messner, Song Pin Meet

LD232349 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] The topics of an exchange of views between Premier Zbigniew Messner and Song Ping, head of the PRC State Planning Commission, were Polish-Chinese economic, scientific-technological relations, trade exchange, and the economic development of both countries.

FOURTH PPR-FRG FORUM HELD 23 NOV IN KRAKOW

Orzechowski Opens Meeting

LD222145 Hamburg DPA in German 1938 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Krakow, 22 Nov (DPA) -- Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski expressed the hope today that the Geneva summit conference has opened the way for a (?new) detente. In a welcoming address to the participants in the 4th German-Polish forum in Krakow, he said that the meeting between Soviet Party leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan has created the possibility "to improve the international situation and to get back to detente."

The new Polish foreign minister expressly referred to the Warsaw Pact leaders' meeting in Prague, which had confirmed this view. He appealed for all states in Europe, and particularly Poland and the Federal Republic, to make a constructive contribution to return to detente and cooperation. Poland is particularly interested in preserving peace and order in Europe.

Orzechowski said that even before taking office he had been particularly concerned with the Federal Republic and he attached particular importance to relations with Bonn in his new office, as well. In the name of the government he assured that Warsaw is prepared for a "full normalization" of relations with Bonn on the basis of the 1970 treaty. This is a "strategic and not an economic stance." He pointed out that the new Polish head of government, Zbigniew Messner, has also supported nomalization in his government statement.

Detente Felt Only 'Tentatively'

LD231810 Hamburg DPA in German 1629 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Krakow, 23 Nov (DPA) -- A new climate of detente between East and West following the Geneva summit was felt only rather tentatively at the fourth German-Polish forum in Krakow on Saturday [23 November]. After Marian Orzechowski, the new Polish Foreign Minister, had spoken on Friday evening of "new opportunities of improving the international situation and a return to detente," some participants in the forum claimed that many Polish speakers on Saturday again raised the old Polish accusations concerning Bonn.

It was learned that concrete proposals were made in the group of economic experts who met for separate deliberations on Saturday. Berthold Beitz, chairman of the Krupp Foundation, will be going to Warsaw once the forum has ended in order to talk with Zbigniew Messner, the new prime minister, and other leading Polish politicians.

FRG Chairman Ruehe Interview

LD242332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Interview by Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] FRG Bundestag Group Deputy Chairman Volker Ruehe to (?Andrzej Markowski) in Krakow on 23 November on the PPR-FRG forum; Ruehe in German, fading into superimposed Polish translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Markowski] I am speaking from Krakow where the Polish People's Republic - Federal Republic of Germany forum is taking place. My interviewee is Volker Ruehe, a deputy chairman of the CDU-CSU Bundestag group. Could you give me an assessment of the forum and of the prospects for the further development of the two states' relations?

[Ruehe] The forum is an exceptionally useful instrument for bringing Poland and the FRG closer together. It is a very valuable instrument of cooperation because it gives both sides the opportunity to discuss the state of mutual relations. These meetings do not take place within the framework of our relations with East European states or even with West European states except for Great Britain. I have in mind here the conference in Koenigswinter. Therefore, we have to cultivate our contacts and are happy that another meeting is taking place after a break of 5 years. Relations between both states must go forward and we should implement projects agreed on by both sides to achieve this. There are proposals that cultural centers must be established in both states and that youth exchanges and economic and technical cooperation be expanded. The young generation expects action from us, concrete results, and the promoting of cooperation both today and in the future.

Forum Concludes

LD242308 Warsaw PAP in English 2107 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 24 -- The PPR-FRG 4th forum would up its debates today in Krakow. The meeting, whose main topic was the review of the 15 years of relations between the two countries, that is since the signing of the treaty on normalization of relations between Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany on December 7, 1970, was attended by 90 outstanding representatives of the political life, political parties, scientific and cultural world, journalists, youth organizations and economic life of both countries. The forum serves to informally exchange views on the questions of interest of both countries. It represents a practical attempt to develop social grounds and consolidate the regulations of the relations between the two countries.

The messages which President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and President of the FRG Richard von Weizsaecker sent to the participants were read out during the forum. Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski met with the participants in the forum.

The 4th forum came out in favour of the continuation of the process of normalization of relations between the two countries, standing on the ground of the treaty of December 7, 1970, as the only foundation for cooperation between Poland and the FRG.

Participants in the forum came out for the further development of cooperation, among other fields in culture, science, as well as for contacts between youth organizations of Poland and the FRG. The forum also backed up the idea of calling the second forum of youth from Poland and the FRG next year.

The Krakow meeting took up a broad-ranging array of economic relations. Alongside the plenary debates, talks were also held within a working group devoted to this topic.

Members of the Krakow forum chose to hold the fifth forum PPR-FRG in late spring, 1987, in Kiel.

At the end of the meeting, its members adopted a joint statement in which they expressed their attitude towards the recent summit meeting in Geneva held by the leaders of the USSR and the U.S. The statement says that the participants in the forum hailed the fact that the two superpowers, on whom the main responsibility for the preservation of peace rests, gave signals of hope and chose to carry on their dialogue. Detente and cooperation in Europe obtain this way a new driving force, says the document -- also this way, new impulses for understanding between Poland and the FRG come into being. The outcome of the Geneva conference strengthens the commitment of our countries to caring that the just-begun dialogue between the two superpowers should gain necessary complementations [as received] from Europe and in Europe before making one's own contribution on the bilateral and multilateral plane, the authors of the unanimously adopted statement say.

Immediately after the forum, Head of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee and Chairman of the Inter-Parliamentary Union Hans Stercken told journalists that the treaty signed December 7, 1970 remained the basis of Polish-FRG relations. Participants in the forum remain under the impression of the Geneva meeting that gave a stimulus to continue the process of detente worldwide, the FRG politician said. The process is not only the business of big powers but also small and medium-sized states can bring a lot to the emerging process of normalization. Poland and the FRG can bring a great contribution to this process on the basis of the treaty of 1970, Stercken said.

Today, a delegation of FRG participants in the forum went to see the site of the former Nazi death camp of Auschwitz-Birkenau where they laid wreaths and bunches of flowers at the death wall at Block No. 11, the so-called death block, to commemorate victims of German fascism. In the afternoon, seen off by representatives of Krakow political and administrative authorities, FRG guests taking part in the forum left the Balice Airport near Krakow for Bonn.

WALESA SAYS TELEPHONE TAPPED SINCE 1 OCT

NC231059 Paris AFP in English 1043 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Spelling of all names as received]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 23 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity Union, said today that his telephone had been tapped on official orders as part of police inquiries into accusations of "organising illegal actions". Mr. Walesa said by telephone from his home in Gdansk that he had received a letter from the Justice Department saying his phone conversations had been monitored since October 1. The charge follows a police raid on a Soldiarity meeting in Gdansk on February 13 at which Mr. Walesa and other union leaders, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, Bogdan Lis and Adam Michnik, were present. The three others were later sentenced to 30 to 42 months in prison after being found guilty of illegal union activity, in the biggest dissident trial since the 1981 declaration of martial law.

Mr. Walesa, who said in a recent interview that he had been followed constantly by at least 12 members of Poland's political police force, also faces a charge of defamation brought by the government. This was made after he told Western reporters that the number of Poles who voted in recent legislative elections was 10 to 15 percent lower than the government figure of 78.86 percent.

SCINTEIA CITED ON GENEVA SUMMIT 'GOOD START'

AU241514 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0837 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/11/1985 -- A commentary on the Geneva Soviet-American summit, published Sunday, November 24, by newspaper SCINTEIA shows that the public opinion in Romania, alongside the wide circles of the international public opinion, has followed attentively and learned with interest of the results of the interview between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. From the very beginning Romania, reads the newspaper, has welcomed the idea of a summit interview between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States, considering both the role and [word indistinct] of the two great powers in the world arena, and the particularly complex circumstances of the current international life. That is precisely why Romania considers that halting the arms race and passing on to disarmament is the fundamental issue of this epoch and supports all initiatives, actions and demarches meant to contribute to diminishing tension and to a resumption of the course towards detente, towards ensured peace.

Of course, it is difficult to make a global assessment of the results of the interview now, yet its very organization is a positive fact proving that there is a disposition for dialogue, for solving by way of negotiations the grave problems that have amassed in the international life. The fact deserves mention that the Geneva summit has opened prospects to a continuation of the talks, a positive fact being the mention of the sides' wish to keep and develop contacts and find solutions to the problems of confidence and security. Also worth mentioning is the fact thatin the joint declaration an admission is made that a nuclear war must never be unleashed, that all conflicts between the two countries, nuclear or conventional, need be prevented, since such a conflict could bring about catastrophic consequences, the sides also mentioning that none of the parties will try and achieve the military superiority.

Certainly, SCINTEIA points out, the fact is particularly useful and important that after a period of tension the two states, that have nearly all the nuclear weapons, have been able to discuss openly, in a working atmosphere, in which - according to the official statements - issues were approached in a sincere, responsible way. It is particularly important that during the Geneva summit the wish was asserted to make progress as soon as possible, particularly in the problems where converging points exist, inclusive of the adequate application of the principle of reducing by 50 percent the nuclear weapons of the U.S.A. and the USSR, as well as the idea of an interim agreement on the intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

The concrete measures regarding the bilateral collaboration in various domains are particularly important, since the efforts to improve the Soviet-American relations are part of the general efforts to improve the general political climate, for peace and detente.

Acknowledging the differences between the political systems in the two countries and the persistence of serious divergences in point of principle, the sides seriously tried to overcome disagreements, this proving that it is dialogue and negotiations, not the way of confrontation, that bring the solution expected by the peoples, by the forces of peace.

No doubt, the fact may be said that however great the distance between the points of view, however deep-going the differences between the stances on the discussed issues, however long may appear the path of subsequent negotiations, this approach is infinitely preferable to the military way and to the policy of force.

One may say - the paper writes - that although the Geneva meeting did not succeed in solving the specific problems of limitation and reduction of arming, landmarks were set for subsequent action to settle such acute contemporary issues and a good start was made - which should be firmly consolidated, amplified and developed. Certainly, it is difficult to say that the results of the summit fully meet peoples' hopes and expectations that look forward to a passage as soon as possible to tangible and efficient measures for the cessation of the arms race, for disarmament, for averting a nuclear catastrophe. Along this line efforts should be stepped up so as to translate understandings on principle into practical actions, by strenuous, tireless and steady common endeavors. Initiative, constructive positions are further required for making real progress in reducing and stopping the arms race, for solving the serious problems of the contemporary world, in keeping with peoples' general interests and aspirations.

The states and peoples of the world, all peace-loving forces are called upon to make their contribution to these efforts. Owing to their implications and scope, the questions discussed in Geneva are of the highest interest to all states, irrespective of size, social system or geographical location, considering that the very survival of human civilization is at stake. Romania starts from this very premise and believes that all European countries, all the world states in general, should contribute to the debate and settlement of international disarmament, peace and security problems. It is expected and also necessary that activities should intensify at international fora, in Stockholm, Geneva and Vienna, where disarmament and security in Europe and the world over are debated and their proceedings be as efficient as possible.

Stress ought to be laid on the role of the states in the two military blocs - NATO and Warsaw Treaty - which should take initiatives, meet, discuss and make an effective contribution to making real progress on the road to strengthening confidence and collaboration, of reaching necessary understandings to pave the way for disarmament, security and peace in Europe and the world over.

Hailing the results of the Soviet-American Geneva summit, the public opinion in Romania is confident that by broadening, consolidating and furthering the good start made, progress will be made gradually but continuously towards all peoples' major goal: peace, disarmament, security, the newspaper winds up.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES U.S. SPECIAL ENVOY ZIMMERMANN

AU222009 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1958 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/11/1985 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received on November 22, Warren Zimmermann, special envoy of Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America.

During the interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, the guest outlined U.S. President's viewpoint and considerations in connection with the results of the recent Soviet-American summit in Geneva.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the briefing and stressed that further efforts should be made to reach as soon as possible mutually acceptable understandings conducive to the cessation of the arms race, the achievement of disarmament, security and peace in Europe and the world over.

Ilie Vaduva, foreign affairs minister, attended the interview.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY BULGARIA'S FILIPOV

Talks Held With Dascalescu

AU221937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/11/1985 -- Official talks between Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, started in Bucharest on Friday, November 22.

During the talks, the two heads of government underscored the essential, decisive role of, by now, traditional meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov in the dynamic development of Romanian-Bulgarian relations, the setting of primary goals and major directions of action for the continuous amplification of the collaboration and cooperation between the two neighbour and friendly countries.

Constantin Dascalescu and Grisha Filipov expressed the joint resolve to broaden, in the spirit of summit accords and decisions, the collaboration between Romania and Bulgaria, in the interests of both peoples, of the cause of socialism, peace, understanding and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over. Special attention was given to the intensification and expansion of cooperation and specialization in production in the next five-year period -- in machine-building, electronics, electrotechnology, metal industry, chemistry, agriculture, a.o. [among others] -- to a wider utilization of new more efficient forms of collaboration based on long-term conventions and accords, to provide a more stable and broad framework to bilateral cooperation, joint building of economic units, and capitalization of raw materials resources. It was stressed that the high potentials in the two countries' industrial development and their geographical proximity provided opportunities for a surge in the Romanian-Bulgarian economic cooperation. The two heads of government analyzed specific actions, ways and means to further develop and expand the economic collaboration and cooperation and cooperation and specialization in production. The importance of intensifying bilateral cooperation in science and peak technologies was underlined in this context.

Actions to be undertaken to expand trade exchanges, collaboration in culture, education, health care and other spheres were also approached.

During the talks mutual information was exchanged on concerns and tasks facing the two countries in the implementation of socialist construction programmes.

Views were exchanged on current international major issues.

The talks, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, are attended by Ioan Totu, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the joint commission, ministers, other officials.

On the Bulgarian side attending are Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman for Bulgaria of the joint commission, ministers, other officials.

Received by Ceausescu

AU231728 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1652 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/11/1985 -- RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu received, Saturday, November 23, Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in Romania for a visit of friendship.

Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu attended the meeting.

The reception was an opportunity for a friendly exchange of messages between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov.

The interview, the atmosphere of which was warm and comradely, evinced the growing course of the relations of esteem, friendship and traditional cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples, the decisive role of the Nicolae Ceausescu-Todor Zhivkov meetings and talks, of the agreements made on those occasions in the expansion and diversification of cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria in various areas. The two national economies in full development were assessed to hold a potential for Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation to grow in the economy, technology, science and other fields of joint interest, for cooperation ventures and production specialization to expand on third markets included, for commercial exchanges to increase and diversify.

In connection with that, the resolve was stated for further action to intensify Romanian-Bulgarian multilateral cooperation, which serves the interests of the two neighbour and friendly peoples, the general cause of peace, security, cooperation and understanding in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

Talks End; Filipov Departs

AU231841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1824 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/11/1985 -- On November 23 the official talks between Constantin Dascalescu, first deputy prime minister of Romania, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, concluded in Bucharest.

During the talks that proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, Constantin Dascalescu and Grisha Filipov brought to the fore the will of the two governments to work further in view of materializing the understandings and decisions reached during the interviews between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, for a continuous expansion and deepening of the friendship and a multilateral development of the collaboration between Romania and Bulgaria.

The two heads of government pointed out the fruitful character of the visit, of the exchanges of views, stressing that the measures agreed upon on the occasion would give a new impetus to the collaboration between Romania and Bulgaria, would contribute to consolidating the relations of tight collaboration between our countries and people, to mutual benefit, in the advantage of the cause of socialism and peace.

At the conclusion of the talks Constantin Dascalescu and Grisha Filipov signed a protocol of the interview. They also endorsed a communique on the visit of friendship paid to Romania by the Bulgarian premier.

After the conclusion of the official talks, the two premiers visited the Giurgiu enterprise for heavy machinery and equipment, a unit that together with its Ruse counterpart makes a powerful industrial complex.

During a working interview with the managements of the Giurgiu-Ruse joint enterprise an analysis was made of the results achieved so far, the way the collaboration and cooperation between the two units proceeds as well as of the tasks incumbent on the enterprise over the next five-year plan period.

The two heads of government stressed the need to expand and improve further the collaboration and cooperation between the two units in view of improving the technological and quality standard and the economic efficiency of the entire activity.

The same day, in the afternoon, Grisha Filipov left Romania.

On leaving, the Bulgarian leader was saluted most cordially, by Constantin Dascalescu and other Romanian officials, at the border station.

FRG'S BANGEMANN CONCLUDES TALKS ON TRADE

LD222248 Hamburg DPA in German 1337 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest 21 Nov (DPA) -- Romania wants a clear increase in trade with the Federal Republic, which came to DM 2.4 billion in the first 6 months of this year. This was reported by Federal Economics Minister Martin Bangemann to DPA Thursday at the end of his visit to Romania. He warned his interlocutors, however, which included the head of state and party Nicolae Ceausescu, of holding too high expectations of the FRG in the promotion and financing of bilateral trade.

Romania should rouse the interest of German firms in cooperation with Romania to a greater extent through the dismantling of bureaucratic obstacles, Bangemann told various Romanian ministers. Small-and medium-sized German firms are also frightened away by the insistence on offset transactions as the best form of trade. In view of the serious energy crisis in that country, the economics minister recommended West German energy-saving equipment and experience.

Romania is interested, above all, in importing German high technology, Bangemann said. It was agreed that a working group should work out concrete projects in this field. The first Romanian high technology center is to be built in Temeswar.

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER VACLAVIK DEPARTS 22 NOV

AU221629 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1615 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/11/1985 -- Col. Gen. Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defence of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, who paid a friendship visit to Romania at head of a military delegation between November 19 and 22, left Bucharest on Friday.

On leaving, the guests were seen off by Col. Gen. Constantin Olteanu, Romanian minister of national defence.

The guests conducted talks at the Ministry of National Defence, saw round military units and learning institutions, economic units and touristic sites.

CEAUSESCU GREETS OMAN SULTAN ON NATIONAL DAY

AU201830 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Nov 85 p 6

[Text] To His Majesty Qabus ibn Sa'id, sultan of Oman, Muscat.

The anniversary of the National Day of the Sultanate of Oman gives me the pleasant opportunity to convey to you warm greetings, wishes for good health and personal happiness and to the friendly Omani people I convey wishes for well-being and progress.

I express my belief, that the relations between the SR of Romania and the Sultanate of Oman will continuously develop in the interests of the two nations and the cause of peace and understanding throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

SUMMIT IMPROVED 'CLIMATE' IN U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

LD221719 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Commentary by Milika Sundic]

[Text] Before our announced commentary on the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, we repeat that the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has departed Prague, where he gave a detailed briefing to the highest-ranking leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries on his talks with President Reagan. And, while Gorbachev is on his way back to Moscow, we will deal, in a foreign political commentary, with the question which has remained in the headlines of the world's information media. What is the result of the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting? The meeting of the two leaders was successful because, apart from other things, it heralds better days in U.S.-Soviet relations. Here is Milika Sundic:

Bearing in mind all of the complexities in the relations between Moscow and Washington, the 2 days of talks between Reagan and Gorbachev in Geneva can be assessed as the beginning of a gentle improvement in the climate between the two leading world powers. The meeting taken as a whole was more successful than expected, regardless of all the differences that generally burden and will continue to burden U.S.-Soviet relations and international relations. The very fact that Mikhail Gorbachev will visit the United States next year, and Ronald Reagan the USSR in 1987, makes one conclude that the two statesmen's first personal acquaintance has contributed to lowering mutual distrust and to creating a more congenial climate to continue the dialogue which has begun. Agreement that a nuclear war cannot be won and must not be fought, as well as the understanding of the danger of the outbreak of any war between the two superpowers, is a great encouragement and a great hope for the future; always, naturally, assuming that the United States and the USSR are sincere in this regard, not only in relation to themselves but also in relation to others. This is because peace between the great powers, however important this may be for world peace as a whole, does not necessarily mean peace for third countries as well.

Many questions were in the agenda fixed prior to the Geneva summit, but regarding the main one, the problem of reducing and limiting nuclear missile armaments, no significant progress was made at all, apart from the fact that Reagan and Gorbachev have agreed that the two countries' delegations will make additional efforts to reduce existing differences in accordance with the 8 January Gromyko-Shultz agreement. Let us recall the two superpowers agreed at that time to begin a dialogue on reducing and limiting nuclear missile armaments and demilitarizing space. That agreement envisaged negotiations being conducted in three areas which, in practical terms, means that progress in one area cannot be achieved if, for example, there is no agreement on the prevention of the militarization of space, which was and remains a stumbling block at the Geneva negotiations and, it appears, was also one at the just-concluded Reagan-Gorbachev summit. However, an agreement on reducing and limiting nuclear missile armaments and the demilitarisation of space could not even have been expected this time. Obviously, a considerable amount of time and many more efforts will still be needed to make significant progress along these lines.

But, regardless of this, the realization that nuclear war cannot be won -- which is a confirmation of the fact that in the two superpwers' relations there is both a balance of power and a balance of fear -- enhances the significance of Reagan and Gorbachev's agreement that neither the United States nor the USSR will attempt to attain military superiority. If the two superpowers adhere to this principle, this can one day strengthen them in their view that any arms race is senseless. No one knows at present when this will happen, apart from the fact that this depends exclusively upon the U.S. and USSR's behavior.

The Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, and this is the most signficiant result of the Geneva summit, will contribute to improving the two countries' bilateral cooperation. One has the impression, in fact, that the two leaders have agreed to separate bilateral relations from doctrinal and other disagreements, which have burdened the two countries' cooperation during the last 6 and 1/2 years. In any case, the beginning is encouraging, but it will not be good if things just stop here.

Geneva, 1961 Summits Compared

LD221407 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0851 GMT 22 Nov 85

["Geneva: The View From Moscow: A Step Toward Mutual Understanding; What is Gorbachev's Optimism Based On? Parallels and Differences With the Meeting of 24 Years Ago -- Negotiations and Not an Exchange of Views" -- TANJUG headline, by TANJUG correspondent Slavko Stanic]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Nov (TANJUG) -- In the most important dossier of relations between the two superpowers, to use a military metaphor, "the same target and the same distance" has remained. However, the chief actors in this meeting look back very positively at the ground they have covered in the negotiations and do not conceal their optimism, even with regard to the future. On what is Gorbachev's optimism based, if his collocutor has not budged from his position on the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, with which negotiations on the reduction of strategic weapons in the world is inextricably bound up?

Since last night an answer is being sought to this question among foreign observers here and also in domestic journalists' circles, because the head of the Soviet party announced at a press conference yesterday that he has "done good work" with the U.S. President. The first and easiest hypothesis is that their common statement concealed something that could explain the friendly farewell until the next meeting of the two leader-collocutors. The second is that the Soviet side "felt easier" when it became convinced that it was Ronald Reagan "after all" who pulled the strings in the White House. There were, allegedly, plenty of obvious proofs of this in the 2 days of Geneva, which to a great extent refuted some of the journalistic analyses here to the effect that the head of the Republican administration in the White House "only put stones in already outstreatched hands" against any agreement with the Soviet Union.

In circumstances in which both collocutors have full authority, summit meetings as a rule have a positive and constructive epilogue, even if they do not solve the essential questions. For this reason, some chroniclers here are comparing the latest Geneva meeting with similar negotiations in Vienna 24 years ago when John Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev were sitting around the same table. However, they warn that "time will tell" how apt it is to make such comparisons. There are some similarities in the two summit meetings. In both cases the collocutors were at the height of their responsibility, and from the beginning they took the meetings into their own hands. Both times, they did not exchange views but negotiated and thus arrived at real prospects for placing the relations of the two superpowers on a more normal course.

The difference between them is that following the Vienna summit these "prospects" were transformed into a basis on which later historic Soviet-American agreements came into being, and this stage is yet to come for Gorbachev and Reagan. It is precisely thus that the degree of restraint and controlled optimism on the part of the Soviets in their assessments of the major political effect -- after 6 empty years -- of the first meeting of the head of the Kremlin with President Reagan are being unofficially explained here.

No one doubts that a first step forward has thus been made on the road to a better mutual understanding and agreement-seeking of the two big powers, but we must wait for the second step. Will it be on the same lines? It is asserted here that "this depends only on the other side", or rather on the determination of Reagan to "exploit the historical chance together with Gorbachev" and become the architect "of a new American policy" appropriate to the current critical stage of the missile crisis, which is drawing to a climax with so-called "star wars". There remains doubt as to whether a statesman who in the last 6 years has been accused in the pages of the Moscow press of "militarism" and "state terrorism", and who has launched a crusade against the "Soviet evil empire," can achieve this. This is all the more so since here on the eve of the Geneva meeting "hawks" were counted among Reagan's team of colleagues, and since he would have strong opponents among them to the "beginning of a new era" in the relations between the United States and the USSR, to which he has voluntarily committed himself, initiating his two new meetings with Gorbachev.

This is the essential difference between the former and present state of American-Soviet relations, between Kennedy, who did not have such problems among his team of colleagues, and Reagan. And from this there emerges a touch of uncertainty, even fear on the part of official Moscow of the possible discrediting in this way of the prospects opening up for a start to the strengthening of trust between the White House and the Kremlin and the possible postponement of a new and dangerous era of military competition in space.

Reagan: U.S. Strength Decisive

LD242146 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1717 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 24 (TANJUG) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has told a U.S. radio station that the success at his Geneva meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has been possible above all thanks to the restored economic and military power of the United States.

Reagan said that preparations for the summit had started five years ago, at the very time when the U.S. started to revitalize its economy, and when its national pride and defense capability were restored.

The point U.S. President Reagan was trying to make was that the restoration of America's might had started with his administration, and that it was during his administration that the U.S. got up on its feet again and regained its former strength. Reagan, with a clear approval from his supporters, i.e., the majority of Americans, has often stressed that the U.S. has regained its position in the world, is now respected by both friends and foes, and should continue along this path.

The point of departure, and, one could say, almost an obsession of U.S. President Reagan is that it is from the positions of force that the U.S. can best safeguard not only its own security but also world peace. He has publicly stated more than once that the Soviet Union has returned to the Geneva arms talks because it has realized that Washington will not yield, and the U.S. is strong.

SEN TOWER BRIEFS OFFICIAL ON RESULTS OF SUMMIT

LD222144 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1619 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, November 22 (TANJUG) -- U.S. Senator John Tower acquainted the Yugoslav Government today on the Reagan-Gorbachev talks in Geneva and the U.S. views on the results of the U.S.-Soviet encounter.

Senator Tower, who in his capacity as envoy of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, arrived in Belgrade from Geneva. The senator was received by Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar today.

SOVIET AIR FORCE CHIEF YEFIMOV VISITS 18-23 NOV

Delegation's Arrival

LD181320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1229 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, 18 nov (TANJUG) -- Air Marshal Aleksandr Nikolayevich Yefimov, USSR deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the USSR Air Force, arrived today for an official and friendly visit to our country and its Armed Forces.

The eminent guest from the friendly socialist country was greeted at Datajnica Airport by Lieutenant Colonel General Anton Tus, commander of the air force and air defense, and his associates. Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador in the SFRY, and Major General Vyacheslav Pronin, USSR air attache, were present.

Immediately after his arrival in Belgrade, Air Marshal Aleksandr Nikolayevich Yefimov, accompanied by members of the delegation, visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial center, where he laid flowers on Marshal Tito's grave, paid his respects, and made an entry in the visitors' book.

The USSR Air Force delegation will visit a number of units and installations of our armed forces during its stay in our country.

Meeting With Mamula

LD221838 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, today received in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense Aleksandr Nikolayevich Yefimov, USSR deputy minister of defense and commander of the USSR Air Force, who is paying an official and friendly visit to our country and its Armed Forces at the head of a delegation. In the course of the talks reference was made to some current issues of cooperation between the two countries armed forces in general, and in the sphere of air force and air defense, in particular.

Departure for Home

LD231158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1059 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade 23 Nov (TANJUG) -- Aleksander Nikolayevich Yefimov, deputy minister of defense and commander of the USSR Air Force, today ended his official and friendly visit to our country and its Armed Forces and left for the USSR.

At Batajnica Airport near Belgrade the high-ranking guest from a friendly and socialist country was seen off by Lieutenant Colonel General Anton Tus, commander of the Air Force and Air Defense, and colleagues. Nikolay Rodinov, the USSR ambassador in the SFRY and Major General Vyacheslav Bronin, military, navy and air attache of the USSR Armed Forces, were also present.

INDIAN VICE PRESIDENT VISITS, HOLDS TALKS

Arrival, Hasani Welcome

LD091614 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1547 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Nov (TANJUG) -- Indian Vice President Ramaswamy Venkataraman arrived this afternoon on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. He was met at Belgrade Airport by Sinan Hasani, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and other Yugoslav leaders.

Official Yugoslav-Indian talks will begin this evening.

Meeting With Hasani

LD092318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2215 GMT 9 Nov 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, November 9 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav State Presidency Vice-President Sinan Hasani and Indian Vice-President Ramaswamy Venkataraman this evening set out that Yugoslavia and India, co-founders of the Movement of Non-Alignment, had identical views on basic international questions, and identical goals at the international level.

They set out that the foundations of Yugoslav-Indian relations were laid by Yugoslav President Tito and Indian Prime Ministers Nehru and Gandhi.

In the talks held this evening, the Yugoslav and Indian Vice-Presidents assessed as stable and favourable the development of bilateral cooperation, noting that the frequent contacts between highest representatives of the two countries contributed to this. They stated the mutual readiness to continue the successful cooperation.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that far more favourable results had been recorded in bilateral economic cooperation of late, providing basis for a continued advancement of the economic ties.

Vice-Presidents Hasani and Venkataraman also discussed international questions. They termed indispensable an end to the arms race, and concrete steps along the line of preserving world peace.

The vice-presidents of Yugoslavia and India pointed up the significance of the upcoming Soviet-U.S. dialogue, and expressed the hope that it would mark the first step towards the establishment of a greater trust between the two superpowers, and a major step in the direction of an improved international climate. They stressed, however, that all members of the world organization must participate [words indistinct] since peace and security are indivisible.

Significant attention in the talks was devoted to international economic problems. The Yugoslav and Indian sides assessed as indispensable a greater understanding on the part of industrially developed countries for the problems of developing countries, and urged stronger north-south cooperation.

The two sides stressed the important role played by the Movement of Non-Alignment, and, in this context, set out the need for the next non-aligned summit to produce concrete results.

The Yugoslav side, for its part, paid recognition to India as country-chairman of the Movement of Non-Alignment.

Report on Dinner Speeches

LD092357 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2246 GMT 9 Nov 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, November 9 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav State Presidency Vice-President Sinan Hasani, at a dinner offered in honour of visiting Indian Vice-President Ramaswamy Venkataraman, set out that the visit was a further manifestation of the traditionally friendly Yugoslav-Indian relations, and the deep ties between the two non-aligned countries.

"The understanding and relations between our two friendly and non-aligned countries can and should serve as a model of good, comprehensive, and mutually beneficial cooperation", Hasani said in his toast. He, however, stated the conviction that major, inadequately utilized possibilities existed for a more comprehensive economic cooperation between the two countries.

Sinan Hasani stressed that Yugoslavia highly valued India's role as country-chairman of the movement of non-alignment in an extremely difficult period, pregnant with challenges for the world as a whole, and the non-aligned countries in particular.

"We wish particularly to single out your country's contribution to the successful outcome of the recent conference of non-aligned countries' foreign ministers in Luanda, at which the unity and vitality of our movement came to full expression", Hasani said.

He set out that world relations were burdened by numerous conflicts, crises, pressures, attacks on the independence of individual countries, a stepped-up arms race, and increasingly strained world economic problems.

"We must not rest for a moment for as long as racism survives in any part of the world, and does so in its most inhumane form -- apartheid", Yugoslav State Presidency Vice-President Sinan Hasani said.

He pointed to the danger of a revival of a cold war atmosphere, under the shadow of the intensified superpower and bloc rivalry for spheres of influence.

The policy of non-alignment, as an important and independent factor in the struggle for peace and equitable international cooperation, appears in the existing situation as a moral force and political factor capable of offering the alternative of co-existence, relaxation of international tensions, and solution of the existential problems of the present-day world" [quotation mark as received], Hasani said.

Referring to the aggravated economic position of developing countries, Hasani set out that the international community must take measures urgently to change the existing situation. Unless the measures are taken, he noted, disruptions, entailing unforeseeable consequences, are to be expected.

The Yugoslav State Presidency vice-president welcomed the superpower dialogue on arms control and other areas of their mutual relations, and stated the hope that it would open the way to a faster relaxation of tensions in the world.

Replying to his host's toast, Indian Vice-President Ramaswamy Venkataraman stressed that India and Yugoslavia could be satisfied with their highly developed bilateral relations and cooperation. He noted, however, that numerous unutilized possibilities existed for further strengthening Indian-Yugoslav relations and cooperation, especially in trade and economy.

The Indian vice-president said that good conditions existed also for expanding cultural cooperation between the two countries, and noted that his country highly appreciated the interest shown in a festival of Indian culture in Yugoslavia.

Vice-President Venkataraman said that the policy of non-alignment, formulated and developed by President Tito and Prime Minister Nehru, was a proud monument to their life work, and a strong bond between the two countries.

The guest from India underscored that non-alignment was today universally directed as a positive force in world affairs and a vital instrument of securing peace, disarmament, and detente, and ensuring a new world economic order.

Indian Vice-President Venkataraman said that the close and friendly cooperation between India and Yugoslavia in the Movement of Non-aligned Countries was strengthened by the two countries' common concern about major international issues, including detente, disarmament, the establishment of a more equitable international economic order, the termination of the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination, and the reduction of tensions and conflicts in the world.

The Indian vice-president set out that the present, very sad international economic situation introduced much unrest in the general world conditions, and noted that the developing countries, especially the least developed, were the most heavily affected by mounting debts and deficits.

The ranking guest from India spoke also about the dangers of the arms race, especially the nuclear.

He pointed out the efforts invested by his country towards improving the general climate in South-East Asia, and noted that concrete initiatives had been taken in the region.

Discussion With Vlajkovic

LD120014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2125 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Nov (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Indian Vice President Ramaswamy Venkataraman, who is on a visit to Yugoslavia of several days' duration.

During a cordial 1-hour talk many matters were discussed of interest to the two non-aligned countries, which are linked by friendship, fruitful cooperation, and broad basis for further promotion of all-round cooperation. It was noted that political relations are just what one would hope for.

Vice President Venkataraman conveyed Indian President Zail Singh and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the Yugoslav people and cordial greetings to the SFRY Presidency and to President Vlajkovic, who reciprocated by expressing his best wishes.

It was noted during the talks that overall Yugoslav-Indian relations are excellent, and the views on many international questions identical. These dialogues provide even greater impulses for stronger cooperation in all the areas, especially in the economic one. It was especially stressed that realistic opportunities and need exist for cooperation in the field of technology.

In discussing the international situation they stressed the obligation of the nonaligned countries to make maximum efforts to adhere to the original principles of the Nonaligned Movement, which offer real solutions for unsolved international problems. It was said that the recently held ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in Luanda had provided a good basis for successful preparations for the next summit of nonaligned countries. They also referred to relations between the superpowers and in this context stress was laid on the need to make negotiations universal, though the two superpowers have particular responsibilities in this respect.

Vlajkovic and Venkataraman also touched on relations between Yugoslavia and India and their neighbors and on this occasion as well it was said that good-neighbor relations can be developed only on the basis of equality and mutual consideration, which is a constituent part of the fundamental principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

They expressed a hope that the forthcoming Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Geneva would at least "push the door open" a little bit for freeing the world from pressure, tension, and fear from nuclear catastrophe. In this light Vlajkovic and Venkataraman stressed the significance of the methods of negotiation and dialogue for tackling unsolved international problems, which is also one of the main principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

Departure 12 Nov

LD121441 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1333 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, November 12 (TANJUG) -- Union of India Vice-President Ramaswamy Venkataraman ended his official, friendly visit to Yugoslavia and left Belgrade by plane today. During his stay in Belgrade, the Indian vice-president carried out broad exchange of views with Yugoslav State Presidency Vice-President Sinan Hasani on bilateral relations and Yugoslav-Indian cooperation. The Indian vice-president also conferred with Assembly of Yugoslavia President Ilijaz Kurtsei and was received by Yugoslav State Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic.

KOSOVO OFFICIAL RECEIVES LIBYAN VISITORS

AU141910 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Nedeljko Borkovic, president of the Kosovo Executive Council, received today Dr. (Adel Adem Qary), secretary for health, and professor (Mohammed Sulayman Bilhadj), director of the Benghazi People's Committee, who are visiting the province as guests of the provincial self-management interest community for employment. They discussed the possibility of employment of workers in the friendly Republic of Libya.

UNESCO OFFICIAL DISCUSSES REFORMS, U.S. STATUS

AU211750 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Nov 85 p 4

[Interview with Ivo Margan, newly appointed president of the UNESCO Executive Board, by Nada Dragovic: "Today a More Efficient UNESCO" -- place and date not given; first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Excerpts] At the 23d UNESCO general conference which just ended in Sofia, Ivo Margan was elected president of the UNESCO Executive Board with the support of both the East and the West. "This is a recognition for Yugoslavia," Margan tells POLITIKA.

[Dragovic] For the last 2 years the majority of the organization's members have been seeking vital reforms in the work of UNESCO. Which reforms among those adopted are, in your opinion, the most important?

[Margan] Some requests for decentralizing UNESCO activities are more than 10 years old...

A reform with about 120 changes touches on all parts of this organization's huge machinery. It seeks to strengthen and make more efficient the functioning of the leading bodies, the General Conference and the Executive Board, and it seeks to reconstruct the Secretariat.... Decentralization of activity and authorizations at the regional level have been approached quite concretely.

The volume of documents has been reduced and the cooperation with a large number of international nongovernmental organizations has advanced. These changes mainly relate to efficiency and rationalization in the working of the Executive Board -- a kind of stabilization program.

[Dragovic] By leaving the organization 11 months ago, the United States reduced the organization's budget by one-quarter. Which countries have voluntarily contributed toward making up this reduction, and how much?

[Margan] About one-quarter of the member countries have made voluntary contributions which compensated for about one-third of the reduction.

About the U.S. Return

[Dragovic] The industrially most advanced country in the world has the status of an observer in UNESCO today. What are the chances of the United States' returning to the organization and restoring its universality?

[Margan] The United States now has the status of an observer. It is difficult in today's international circumstances, and especially at the time when more industrially developed countries are seeking some changes in the organization, to predict anything in in connection with the U.S. return to UNESCO. It seems to me that this question is not being considered now over there. On the other hand, in the United States significant efforts are being made by certain circles from the field of science, education, and culture to persuade the government to change its stance. In a number of countries such efforts have attained a certain organizational form, many well-known personalities are affiliating themselves with activities for staying in UNESCO.

BULGARIAN TERRITORIAL CLAIMS INTENSIFYING

LD201049 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0755 GMT 19 Nov 85

["Geneva "Outposts" for Bulgarian Propaganda" -- TANJUG Headline]

[Text] Geneva, 19 Nov (TANJUG) -- The ambitious efforts of Bulgaria to distribute as many leaflets as possible in the West expressly putting forward her pretentions towards Macedonia and other parts of Yugoslavia are being observed here. Every opportunity is made use of so that this "historical" literature reaches the hands of the Western reader. Sofia has been trying particularly hard lately to turn Geneva into an important Western outpost in which and through which the "centuries-old liberation mission" of Bulgaria in the Balkans and its "contribution to the struggle against fascism" in the Second World War are glorified.

Bulgaria has thus long since gained the reputation here of the most persistent and most successful exporter of this type of literature both before and after Helsinki, even though the final document of that meeting binds its signatories to a quite different kind of behavior. Sofia is thus no longer content with just the distribution of free literature, whose basic message is anti-Macedonian and anti-Yugoslav, at fairs and during the conferences of international organizations. Its activity has recently been noted also at meetings at which representatives of Euroepan communist and workers' parties and left-wing and progressive movements are gathered.

Bulgaria went out of its way, for example, to send to the customary annual political propaganda demonstration of the Swiss Labor party a stronger delegation than any other party, with Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee member Gavranov at its head.

The delegation arrived well-equipped with literature manifesting unconcealed Greater Bulgarian claims. In this rather large package two of the latest books stand out -- "United Bulgaria in the North and the South 1885" and "Bulgaria in the Final Assault on Fascism."

In the first of them, Hristo Hristov writes with regret that the struggle for the unification of Bulgaria did not end with the annexation of Macedonia, in which according to the author there are Bulgarians living. Ignoring the contribution of Bulgaria to the strengthening of the position of its ally, the Third Reich, and to Yugoslavia being held under occupation in the Second World War, the author of the other book, Ivan Drajev, ascribes a virtually decisive role to the "reborn" Bulgarian Army in the liberation of Yugoslavia, Hungary and Austria. According to this product of Sofia, the part of the "Bulgarian People's Army" was more important than that of the Yugoslav People's Army even in the battles for the liberation of Belgrade!